The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6820. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

INVITATIONS TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN SWITZERLAND—THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Invitations to all prominent officials connected with the postal affairs of the various civilized nations of the world to participate in the international postal convention which is to be held at Berne, Switzerland, in September next, have been sent out by the proper authorities at the latter place, but as yet the invitations to officials in this country have not been received, although they are expected to arrive by the next mail. The Postmaster General will, it is understood, send as representative one of his assistants, who, in his judgment, most clearly comprehends the questions that will arise.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT EFFECTS ITS TREASURY TRANSFERS.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, is authority for the statement that the Treasury Department has adopted the practice of sending to the far West parties of Government employes, who carry currency from here, and generally bring back to the East large quantities of gold coin, because the transfers can be made in this way a good deal cheaper than through banking concerns, and with greater safety than by the usual mode of forwarding valuables by express. About three-fourths of one per cent. is the lowest compensation demanded by banking-houses for making transfers of gold from San Francisco to New-York, yet it is estimated that the Government is put to the comparatively small expense of one-fifth of one per cent. if it sends its employes to bring the treasure. This latter amount, it is said, covers the entire expense of the clerks, including their mileage and salaries and the chartered car. Besides, the Government has to send currency to the West to pay the army and other indebtedness, and the money is believed to be quite safe in charge of these special messengers who are sent to deliver it.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL FACILITIES.

The Post-office Department has ordered an extension of the railway mail service on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, from Putnam to Willimantic, Conn., twenty-four and sixty-eight one-hundredths miles, the annual compensation for which will be adjusted according to returns of mails that are to be made to the Post-office authorities.

THE SENATE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The slanderers of the Republican Party have recently directed their attacks to the expenditures of the office of the Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate. Pretended statements have been published which claimed to show that the expenditures of that office were being constantly and rapidly increased. It has especially been charged that the expenses under the administration of the present Sergeant at Arms, Hon. J. R. French, who has been clothing the office since the beginning of Gen. Grant's first administration, have been extravagant, and much in excess of previous expenditures. As in most similar instances under this Administration the actual facts show that the statements of the opposition Press are as false in substance as they are malicious in purpose. The present incumbent has been in office four years and three months. A comparison of the ledger accounts of the expenditures of that office for that period with the accounts for a corresponding period under the previous Administration, shows that the present Sergeant at Arms during his term of office has saved to the Government $169,836 17 over that amount expended in a similar period by his predecessor. This saving has been made and the efficiency of the service increased while the expenditures of the last four years have been with the requirements of a full Senate, whereas during the four years immediately preceding there were many vacant seats. The following are the statements from the ledger:

Expenditures, 1865	$121,509 80
Expenditures, 1866	185,977 13
Expenditures, 1867	223,718 52
Expenditures, 1868	238,328 89
Expenditures three months of 1869	86,726 84
Total	$856,261 18

Expenditures under the present incumbent during the administration of President Grant:

Nine months of 1869	$92,166 68
Expenditures, 1870	160,842 61
Expenditures, 1871	155,186 51
Expenditures, 1872 (Dec. 5, 1871, to June 30, 1872)	109,195 69
Expenditures, 1873 (July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873)	169,033 52
Total	$686,425 01

This shows a saving to the Government during the last four years of $169,836 17.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Secretary of War Belknap is expected here to-morrow. He will bring with him about forty nominations of persons now in civil life to be Second Lieutenants in the army. The names of the appointees will be made public in a day or two.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD AND MEXICO—A HEALTHIER STATE OF AFFAIRS THERE.

Hon. Edward L. Plumb was in Washington several days ago. He stated to friends that there is no doubt the Mexican Congress will ratify the contract made between the President of Mexico and himself, granting certain franchises to the International Railway Company, which will open communication between the United States and the City of Mexico, and between the Pacific coast of Mexico and this country, the entire distance being 1,600 miles. It is proposed to commence operations during the Spring of next year. Mr. Plumb says that from his knowledge of Mexico for a period of nineteen years—he having been Chargé d'Affaires in that Republic—there is now a much better political and social condition of affairs than heretofore; and with this improvement the people generally are directing their attention to such measures as will promote national as well as individual welfare. They look on the people of the United States as their friends and desire more intimate commercial relations with them. The granting of the railroad franchise is mentioned as one of the evidences of this fact.

THE MORTUARY STATISTICS AND THE CENSUS COMPENDIUM.

Gen. Walker has written to a friend contradicting the statement that the mortality statistics were omitted inadvertently from the compendium of the census. They were omitted because they are, in the nature of the case, not susceptible of condensation; and if inserted, would have crowded out other classes of statistics of far more popular interest. The tables of mortality have been published at full length, in an edition of ten thousand copies, which, it is believed, is sufficient to supply all the real students of mortuary statistics in the United States. Only about one-quarter of the matter of the quarto volumes could be admitted into the compendium, and those portions which were deemed most deserving of a wide distribution were accordingly selected.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP—NO SELECTION YET MADE BY THE PRESIDENT.

The result of careful inquiry is that President Grant has not yet decided upon the selection of a Chief Justice. While newspaper notices in favor of certain gentlemen have been carefully brought to his attention, no political friends have ventured upon direct recommendations. The President will make his own selection, independently of newspaper or personal suggestions. It is said he has recently repeated that he is in no hurry to do so, there being no present public necessity for such action. He will not make the appointment until it can be acted on by the Senate, and in the mean time he will endeavor to select a Chief Justice who will be acceptable to the entire country.

THE COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Wadsworth, the American Commissioner, has, in reply to the summons of the Department of State, telegraphed that he will be in Washington next week to meet the new Mexican Commissioner, when arrangements will be made for resuming the business of the American and Mexican Claims Commission. The American and Spanish Claims Commission has adjourned until the 1st of September. Although this commission was organized more than two years ago, a few cases only have been decided adversely to Spaniards, who have declared their intention to become American citizens. These claims were ruled out as not coming within the terms of the treaty, the umpire deciding that only full American citizens can be recognized. There is much difficulty in obtaining evidence, owing to the unsettled condition of the Island of Cuba.

THE PATENT CIGAR BOX QUESTION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will take no present action on the patent cigar box question. He will leave the city on the 1st of August, to be absent several weeks. Determined that more stringent measures shall be taken to prevent frauds, he has asked the dealers to consider and suggest to him some plan by which the revenue can more strictly be collected, and his subordinate officers in the bureau have been instructed to give their attention to the subject, so that having the views of both sides he may come to an intelligent conclusion during the coming month.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following are the Post-office changes during the week ending July 26:

New-England.—Office Established—New-Durham, Strafford County, N. H., George H. Taylor, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—North Acton, York County, Me.; Williamsburg, Piscataquis County, Me. Postmasters Appointed—Hampden, Penobscot County, Me., Augustus C. Wing; Kossuth, Washington County, Me., James E. Bailey; East Sullivan, Cheshire County, N. H., L. S. Bond; South Barnstead, Belknap County, N. H., Eben Hanson; North Beverly, Essex County, Mass., George E. Johnson; Canterbury, Windham County, Conn., Thomas T. Potter.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed.—Castleton Corners, Richmond County, George W. Vroom; Coomer, Niagara County, Almer Farley; Ellicotville, Cattaraugus County, Thomas E. Aldrich; Masonville, Delaware County, Homer J. Vail; Red House, Cattaraugus County, Calib Merritt; South Lansing, Tompkins County, Jared M. Smith.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Brush Creek, Beaver County, Samuel Burns, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Albion, Erie County, Benjamin F. Leitringer; Big Bend, Venango County, E. J. Coryell; Blair's Corners, Clarion County, David E. Frederick; First Fork, Cameron County, David E. Colcord; Fulton, Westmoreland County, A. O. D. Tintsman; Granville Summit, Bradford County, Samuel T. Riggs; Monticello, Armstrong County, William W. Acheson; North Liberty, Mercer County, Samuel Moland; Penfield, Clearfield County, James D. Whitney; Perry, Forest County, James Neill; Shippensville, Clarion County, John Black; Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County, John A. Kerr; Windham, Bradford County, Levi Ferbush.

Maryland.—Offices established—Emory Grove, Baltimore County, Robert H. Pennington, Postmaster; Orleans, Alleghany County, Miss Ellen E. Collan, Postmistress. Office discontinued—Black Rock, Baltimore County. Postmaster appointed—Dunkirk, Calvert County, Philip T. Sullivan.

POSTAL MATTER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For several years past there has been an agreement between our postal authorities and those of Canada, that mail matter franked here and destined for Canada, be delivered there free, and such matter properly franked in Canada and destined for this country would be delivered here free. There was no clause in the postal treaty with that country providing for such an arrangement, but the matter was one of reciprocity between the two departments. Now that the franking privilege is abolished in the United States, and postage must be collected on all mail matter, the Postmaster General has notified the Canadian authorities that it will be impossible for him to continue this reciprocal arrangement, on the grounds above mentioned. It has also been customary with the Post-office Department, as a matter of courtesy, to take charge of the mail packages of some of the foreign ministers and transmit them between this city and New-York; but this arrangement has also been terminated, by reason of the law requiring that postage be collected on all mail matter.

SEVERE STORM.

A heavy rain and thunder storm of several hours' duration prevailed here this afternoon, having the effect to considerably reduce the temperature.

THE GORDON CASE.

THE CAPTURERS OF GORDON REFUSED BAIL—THE DECISION OF JUDGE M'KENZIE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.—The following dispatch has been received by the *Tribune*:

FORT GARRY, July 26.—The outrage is consummated. Our citizens, through the machinations of Attorney General Clarke, have been sentenced to lie in a British jail to await the session of the Queen's Bench in October next. The following judgment has been rendered by the Judge on the question of bail:

This is an application on the part of the prisoners to be admitted to bail. The law says it is discretionary with the judge before whom application is made to grant it or not. Every one, I think, must understand that word discretion, as here used, does not imply that the judge may, according to arbitrary will, admit one person to bail and, under similar circumstances, withhold it from another. Legal discretion, as defined by Sir Edward Coke, is to discern according to law. Let us apply this definition to the case in point. It has been abundantly established in evidence, and admitted by at least two of the prisoners, Hoy and Keegan, that they, with the active co-operation of Fletcher and Blakely, forcibly seized and confined against his will one Gordon, with intent to take him out of Canada. Our statute declares this offense felony, the maximum punishment of which is seven years in the Penitentiary. The accused have sought to justify their action by stating that they held a power of attorney from a person in New-York, authorizing the capture of Gordon, and that, having only acted under this power, they had infringed no law; that by common law a bail might follow his principal even into the British dominions, and take and forcibly carry him away without a warrant. I do not subscribe to this doctrine, which, in my opinion, is most dangerous to our national independence; but, assuming this opinion to be sound, it would not meet the present case, as the power of bail to take its principal is a personal right, confined to himself alone, and cannot be delegated to another. Now, with these data before us, what remains?

First—That the offense charged against the prisoners is a most serious one.

Second—That the evidence sustains the charge, and leaves little doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners.

Third—The plea of justification is, in my opinion, untenable.

Let us in conclusion apply our discretion to these facts, not forgetting our definition that discretion in this sense means to discern according to law. It is laid down in books that when the offense charged is of a serious nature, and proof of guilt strong, the judge ought to refuse bail. Under the facts of the case, and taking into consideration all the circumstances connected therewith, I feel bound by law and by precedent to refuse bail in the case of Hoy, Keegan, Fletcher and Blakely. Merriman's case is different. In committing him for trial I was, I think, justified by law, but this being an application to rule as a judge of the Queen's Bench, and there being doubts in my mind as to his guilt, I think he ought to be admitted to bail, himself to be bound in the sum of $4,000 for his appearance at the ensuing term of the Court of Queen's Bench. (Signed,) JAMES C. McKENZIE, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-LONDON.

AN ASPIRING WATERING-PLACE—THE THAMES COURSE FOR THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-LONDON, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

This old-fashioned little city, that has only recently aroused itself from a "RipVan Winkle" nap, which has lasted since the day when men went down to the sea in whaling ships and made fortunes out of oil and bone, is without doubt one of the pleasantest Summer resorts within a day's journey of New-York. It has made no little pretensions, of late, to be considered a fashionable watering-place, and some of its residents complacently believe that at no distant day it will rival Newport as a centre of attraction for the thousands who flee the great cities during the heated term. And why the dream of the sanguine New-Londoners should not be realized before the close of the century, it is indeed difficult to say. The place has been amply endowed by nature. It boasts fine views by land and water, a splendid beach, with surf enough to suit the average watering-place taste, and attractive drives. The thermometer scarcely ever touches the nineties, and the mosquitos that infest many of the resorts along the shore of the Sound are rarely known to ply their bloody avocation here. New-London is easy of access, withal, both from New-York and Boston, being just about midway between the two, and furnished with ample railroad and steam-boat facilities. The only hotel that does an exclusively Summer business is the Pequot, which is not altogether unknown to fame. It may be called a high-toned resort, and, indeed, has been regarded as one of the most absurdly aristocratic in the list of "swell" watering-places. Its charges are so high as to exclude those who do not carry ample money bags; but it may be said in its favor that it makes some return to its guests in the way of comfortable and even luxurious accommodations, and a table that cannot be surpassed. The Pequot depends but little on the transient favor of the public. It has this year the same guests who have patronized it for many years back, and the people of the town have come to know nearly all the Pequoters by sight and name, so long a time have they made this their Summer home. The present season is the dullest for many years and yet the house has been nearly two-thirds filled ever since the Glorious Fourth, and, as usual, nearly every family sports its own private conveyance to the infinite disgust of the livery-men. It looks very barren and forlorn about the Pequot just now. This section of the country has been suffering from a protracted drouth of almost unexampled severity. With the exception of a single insignificant shower that barely sufficed to lay the dust for a day, there has been no rain since the early part of May, and the result is that everything in nature looks wilted. The lawn in front of the Pequot has been reduced to a barren waste, and the road leading to the city shows pulverized dust nearly a foot deep, that causes an immense deal of profanity among those who have brought their establishments with them for the purpose of taking a daily airing. A majority of the guests are from New-York and Brooklyn. Among those having fine cottages in the rear of the Pequot and on the beach above and below are: W. W. Parkin, Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Hall, of New-York; Billings Learned, of Albany, and Samuel Patchen, of Brooklyn. There are upward of a dozen cottages connected with the Pequot itself, some of them spacious, but most of them a little too much "tucked up" to be attractive during the heated term. The town proper, which lies two miles above the Pequot settlement, is beginning, of late, to show some signs of life. A new hotel, which is said to be one of the finest in New-England, was opened to-day, and the city water-works have just been completed at a cost of nearly $300,000. A wide-awake young man, who is a New-Yorker by birth, and whom a correspondent of the local newspaper calls "a second Ben Butler," was elected Mayor very recently, and has signalized his entrance upon office by introducing various reforms, and advancing progressive ideas that are calculated to startle the old gentlemen whose only occupation is sitting very heavily on their money bags, telling what New-London used to be in the good old days of whaling, and bemoaning the degeneracy of the times. Just below the city is Fort Trumbull, which is at present garrisoned by two batteries of the Fifth Artillery, and commanded by President Grant's brother-in-law, Gen. Fred. Dent, whom people here are very much surprised to find a plain, modest, and unassuming gentleman. They fail to discover in this brother-in-law the terrible character he was represented to be by the opposition Press during the campaign of last Autumn. The Thames River, on the west bank of which New-London is situated, has, since the recent regatta at Springfield, been favorably mentioned as affording a desirable course for the next college race. Commencing at Winthrop's point in the northern section of the city, a three-mile straight-away course can be had, which in no place is less than 1,300 feet wide. The aquatic authorities hereabouts say that there is little if any current in the river, and that the water is deep enough at any point in the proposed course to float a frigate. To a casual observer it seems as though the water might be a little too "lumpy" on most occasions for a race in shells. The New-Londoners are in earnest about having the next regatta on the Thames, and will buck very persistently against Saratoga and Morrissey's tiger.

CAZENOVIA.

A COOL AND PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT—A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IN MADISON COUNTY—THE LAKE AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

CAZENOVIA, Madison County, N. Y., Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

Cazenovia is one of those delightful retreats yet unknown to fame, and its fresh charms still untouched by the follies of fashion. A few stray visitors from year to year have alone discovered the beauties and attractions of the place as a Summer resort, although the enthusiastic praises of these is gradually extending its fame. Five years ago Cazenovia was an isolated village, fourteen miles from the New-York Central Railroad, and known to few but its quiet inhabitants. Its intercourse with the outside world was by stage-lines to Chittenango Station on the Central Railroad, and to Syracuse, fourteen miles distant. Both of these stage routes are now superseded by railroads—the Cazenovia and Canastota, to the Central, and the Syracuse and Chenango Valley, to Syracuse. The village numbers about 2,500 inhabitants. It is beautifully located on a range of high hills, beside Cazenovia Lake, a thousand feet above the line of the New-York Central Railroad, and twelve hundred feet above tide-water at New-York City. The main street, which stretches up the hill from the lake for over a mile, is lined on both sides with rows of stately elm-trees, which form a complete canopy over the roadway. I have seen few prettier streets than this, with its neatly painted cottages on each side, the scrupulously kept yards, the hard, clean roadway, and the long vista of overarching trees. As a consequence of the elevation at which the village is built the Summers are very cool as compared with New-York City. It is so cool that Indian corn will not mature, nor will blackberries and peaches ripen. There is never a night when a quilt or a blanket is not necessary to comfortable sleeping. The thermometer sometimes gets quite high at midday, but even when it is up among the nineties—which I have only known to occur once in the course of four years—one does not feel the heat oppressively. The sun burns at such times, but does not depress and debilitate. Sun-stroke is unknown. The air is pure, clear, and wonderfully invigorating.

The lake, which the Indians named "Owahgena," signifying "The place where the yellow fishes swim," is a lovely little body of water. It is five miles long and a little over a mile wide, and of great purity and clearness. In some parts it is of great depth, and has the green tinge observable in deep water. It is fed entirely by springs, and has no inlet whatever. The lake abounds with pickerel, thornbacks, yellow perch, and the famous Oswego bass. The Fish Commissioners of the State have also recently placed 100,000 young salmon trout and 70,000 white fish in the lake. Pickerel are often caught weighing four and five pounds each, and few less than a pound in weight are taken. The Oswego bass were introduced about eight years ago, and are now quite plentiful. Many are caught weighing from one to four pounds each; and, being a game fish, afford fine sport in catching. The yellow perch also make very good sport. These used to be the only fish in the lake, and it was in reference to them that the Indians named it "Owahgena." At the little granite pier which juts out into its clear water, there is a boat-house, with sailing and row boats in abundance for hire. A small steam-boat, which was launched last Summer, also lies moored here ready to take excursion parties of from half a dozen to fifty up the lake and back at ten cents a head. At the head of the lake an excursion-house has been erected this Summer, amid a beautiful grove, where parties going up may obtain refreshments. There are also several places along the shores of the lake where excursion parties may picnic, rude tables, seats, and fire-places being arranged for the purpose.

Some fine drives may be found about the country here—notably that to the Chittenango or White Sulphur Springs, five or six miles from the village. The drive lies through a valley—or, more properly, a gorge—of surpassing beauty. In the course of the ride one descends 800 feet, and the road winds about among precipices and towering heights, bringing constantly into view a succession of beautiful scenes. European travelers say there are few finer drives in Switzerland than this one from Cazenovia to Chittenango Springs. On one side of the valley, far part of the way, frowning, storm-beaten cliffs, their brows overhung with dark green cedars, and their sombre faces veiled with trailing vines and bright-hued flowers, awake to energy all that is artistic in the beholder. On the other side lie long sloping hills, their far-off summits forest-crowned. Next below the woods comes a field of golden wheat, then a wide stretch of pale green oats, then perhaps another piece of luxuriant forest, and then a mile or two of sloping pasture, ending at the carriage road, and stretching half way up the long hill. Following the road, nearly all the way from the village, is a brawling stream. In its descent of 800 feet, it plays as many wild and fantastic tricks as the waters at Ladore. In one place it leaps over a precipice more than 100 feet high, forming a most beautiful cascade. There is not a wilder or more beautiful gorge in the Catskills than that into which this cascade leaps.

At the springs there is a large boarding-house and several cottages, which are full every Summer. These waters, which burst out of the side of the hill in a large stream, and are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, are reported to possess valuable medicinal qualities, and many invalids yearly resort to them. Prices here are extremely reasonable. For board the uniform price is $10 a week; carriage hire is equally low; boats can be hired for twenty-five cents for half a day, and everything else is in proportion. The place is mostly resorted to by families, who desire a pleasant and health-giving Summer resort, but care nothing for the attractions of fashion. Most of them are from New-York, Brooklyn, and Albany. There are some very handsome cottages here, belonging to wealthy people from the cities, and others are to be built. The attractions of the place are rapidly being extended by those who have incidentally discovered its charms, and it would soon become a noted and favorite resort if the people here wanted it—as they do not—overrun with strangers every Summer.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

A BLUSTERING DAY AT NEWPORT—TO ROCKY POINT IN THE STORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Yesterday was the day decided upon for the fleet to proceed to Rocky Point, the noted place for clam bakes, but the morning opened so blusteringly that nearly all the yacht owners declined going. The wind was blowing a good stiff single reef breeze from the south-east, and the anchorage at Rocky Point being very poor, it was deemed unsafe to start, it being more than doubtful if the yachts could get back. The Commodore, Addie, and Ada risked it, and got to Rocky Point safely and in good time, trusting to luck or to the wind dying out to get back, but instead of that the wind increased to half a gale, and toward evening the yachts had to run further up Narragansett Bay, under bare poles, for safe harborage. They returned this morning through a drenching rain. The J. T. Seagrave has rejoined the fleet here, from New-London, being the only yacht that came from there through the storm. It is, as yet, undecided what will be done to-morrow. Probably a race from here to Martha's Vineyard, and disperse. It is scarcely likely the fleet will go to New-Bedford, as many of the yacht owners are anxious to return to New-York.

FIRES IN NORFOLK.

FIVE LARGE FIRES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—CONSTERNATION OF THE INHABITANTS—ASCENE OF WILD EXCITEMENT.

NORFOLK, Va., July 27.—At an early hour this morning Weite & Ulman's shoe-store, two doors south of the starting-point of Saturday morning's disastrous conflagration, was discovered to be on fire, and so ineffectual were the efforts of the Fire Department, worn out by the labors of the preceding morning, that the building, together with an adjoining one, occupied as a hardware-store, was in a short time entirely destroyed. But little of the contents of the two buildings were saved. About half an hour after the discovery of this fire, another fire broke out on Campbell's wharf, about a square off from the first, in a three-story brick building occupied by a produce dealer. This building and one immediately north of it, used for the same purpose, were also entirely destroyed. Upon the discovery of this last and fifth fire that had broken out during the twenty-four hours ending Sunday morning, the greatest consternation prevailed. Market-square aad Main-street were thronged with excited people who were hurriedly moving about in wild dismay, many of them believing that an organized plan for the destruction of the entire city was being put into execution. At this time the fire companies of Portsmouth and the Navy-yard again came over in response to rockets which were sent up as signals for assistance, and rendered invaluable aid in extinguishing the fire on Campbell's wharf, which at that time threatened to involve an entire square of buildings. The steamer Sylvester lying near the wharf was put in readiness to be dispatched to Old Point for the Government fire engines at Fortress Monroe, but at the mtment of departure the fire was thought to be under control, rendering further assistance unnecessary. The loss by the last two fires will probably fall within $35,000, a large part of which is covered by insurance.

CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT—A CHILD KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 27.—A curious accident occurred here to-day. Mary Smith, aged five years, was sitting on the front step of her residence, in the southern part of the city. Mrs. Cooper, an occupant of the house, went to the attic window, and with a child's flag-staff some three feet long, with a spear head, was engaged in cleaning out the water-spout, when the stick slipped from her hand, and, falling perpendicularly, entered the child's skull, causing instant death.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.

BANGOR, Me., July 27.—Saturday evening, just before 7 o'clock, two spans of a bridge on the European and North American Road, between Old Town and Milford, 300 feet long, were blown completely away by a tornado, which swept over this section of the State, and an engine and tender, with five men, which was crossing from Old Town, plunged into the river. The engineer, George McClellan, was killed, and the others escaped. There will be no interruption to travel on the road, as there is a travel bridge by which passengers will be taken around. A temporary bridge will be speedily put up. It was intensely dark when the accident occurred, and nothing could be seen ahead by those on the engine

THE VAGRANT CHILDREN.

A PROBLEM FOR THE MAYOR.

THE NEW COMMISSION OF CHARITABLE CORRECTION—A GREAT SECTARIAN POWER—HOW WILL IT BE USED?

Mayor Havemeyer has now under consideration applications for the offices of Commissioners of Charitable Correction. This new commission was created by an act of the Legislature passed May 22, 1873. The act is a supplemental bill to the charter, and provides for the appointment of two commissioners, with an annual salary of $2,500. They are to be nominated by the Mayor on or before the 1st of September next, subject to confirmation by the Aldermen, must be competent and respectable citizens, and are to hold office for five years. Their tenure of office is dependent upon their good conduct, and they can be removed upon sufficient cause by the Mayor. The Commissioners have power to employ a clerk at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and the Police Department is required to detail policemen to attend their meetings. The commission will have exclusive jurisdiction over all juvenile delinquents, truants, and other children under fourteen years of age regarded as vagrants and subjects for charitable and correctional institutions. To them is transferred all authority now delegated, conferred upon, or made applicable to any Alderman, magistrate, police justice, justice of the peace, or justice of a District Court of the City and County of New-York by the law passed June 30, 1851, incorporating the New-York Juvenile Asylum; and also all persons in pursuance of an act to provide for idle and truant children, passed April 12, 1853. The commission is also intrusted with the powers which have heretofore belonged to the Common Council and the Police and Criminal Courts of the City, as set forth in an act of the Legislature passed June 23, 1833. The police of the City are authorized and instructed to arrest all children found in saloons in which intoxicating liquors are sold, and when the delinquents are brought before them and examined, the Commissioners of Charitable Correction will decide as to their disposition. The clerk of the commission is to keep a record of the name and habitation of parents, and other facts which may be adduced on the examination, and the time and place of arrest, and the name of the institution to the care of which the child shall be committed. The examination of the children is to be proceeded with according to the rules laid down by statute for trials of persons accused of minor offenses before magistrates. No officer or director interested in the management or care of any institution founded for the reception or education of any child especially maintained in the sixth section of the act (as the New-York Juvenile Asylum) is eligible to the office of commissioner. The Mayor was questioned on Saturday, in relation to his proposed action in the matter of the appointment of the commissioners, and his reply was that as he had until the 1st day of September to name persons who were in his judgment qualified to discharge the duties of the office, he had not as yet made a choice, but was carefully considering the many applications which have been submitted to him.

The new commission is of more importance than would be supposed by those who have given the subject but little thought. Its importance must be regarded from a religious point of view. There are two great agencies in this City which undertake the care of children generally classed under the head of abandoned and vagrant. These two agencies are the Catholic Protectory and the Juvenile Asylum. Of course there are in addition to these two institutions a number of Protestant and Catholic charitable enterprises, and others like the Children's Aid Society, Newsboys' Home, and the like, which claim to be non-sectarian, but the two institutions specially referred to are the principal establishments for the reformation of that part of our juvenile population not accused of heinous offenses. The managers of the Catholic Protectory have been noted for their eagerness to draw into their institution all the children which it has been possible for them to obtain. The reason assigned for the zeal displayed by them has been ascribed, with every appearance of truth, by Protestants, to a desire upon the part of the Romanists to make as many proselytes as possible, no matter from what source or by what means. In this work the active spirits of the Protectory have been assisted, beyond doubt, by the large proportion of Roman Catholic Police Justices who now preside in the Police Courts, and who have the power to commit children brought before them to any charitable or correctional institution they see fit. Only a small minority of the Justices are Protestants, and men like Ledwith, Hogan, and Shandley are completely under the dominion of the priesthood. The Catholic Protectory is paid annually from the City Treasury as a per capita allowance for each inmate under its care, from $100 to $120, and these inmates are sheltered and reared under Roman Catholic teaching and influence, in many instances until they have attained the age of twenty-one years, when they begin work in the City to become in the majority of cases active Democratic politicians, thoroughly devoted to the progress of Catholic ideas. A large number of the children committed to the Juvenile Asylum, on the contrary, are sent to the great West, where they are taught to become farmers and good citizens, and are left more to their own judgment in their final choice of a religion.

The removal of the present Police Justices from office, and the appointment of Protestants was of itself a sufficient cause of alarm to the Roman Catholic clergy, but when the new commission was created and the new appointment of the two commissions was left to a Mayor suspected as a strong advocate of Protestant ideas, the alarm increased tenfold. The clergy immediately set themselves to study the law and to find some means to secure a balance of power in the new commission, and following the example of one of the most prominent of their clergy, who demanded from the Mayor the appointment of a Roman Catholic Commissioner of Charities and Correction, have asked the appointment of a person of their religion in the new Commission. The reason assigned by the clergymen alluded to for the appointment of a Roman Catholic as a Commissioner of Charities and Correction was that the majority of the people in the almshouse and other institutions were Irish Roman Catholics, and the same argument is used in favor of the appointment of a Catholic Commissioner of Charitable Correction.

Among the persons mentioned as a candidate is a Mr. McCarthy, coal-dealer, who is an influential member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and he is strongly urged upon the Mayor as a fit person, if the Mayor is determined upon the nomination of a Catholic and Protestant Commissioner. Mr. McCarthy is a Republican and a gentleman of excellent character.

The well-known Father Farrel, who urges this nomination on the Mayor, was an avowed supporter of the Union cause during the war of the rebellion, and the majority of the members of his church are reported to be Republicans. Notwithstanding these recommendations, the Mayor has prudently refrained from making any promises to Mr. McCarthy or his friends, and it is believed by those who profess to be familiar with the Mayor's ideas on the subject, that it is more probable that he will appoint one Protestant and one Hebrew who will be quite impartial in the performance of his duty. One argument urged in support of this view of Mayor Havemeyer's probable intentions in the matter is, that he expressed himself as strongly opposed to the appointment of anybody to office who professes to represent a class. He is opposed to men who ask patronage either as Germans, Irishmen, or other nationalities, or as representatives of a particular sect or religion. He does not hesitate to express his opinion on this subject when called for on all occasions, and says that if a man accepts office he does so as an American citizen, perfectly well satisfied with American laws and customs, otherwise he is not suited to hold office. It is entirely optional with the Mayor, under the law creating the new commission, as to whom he shall nominate, and it becomes a nice problem as to what he will do under the circumstances.

The Aldermen having also the option to confirm, and taking the present combination against the appointment of police justices into consideration, a curious question is raised. This combination is composed of the Tammany Aldermen, Messrs. Reilly, Flanagan, Lysaght, and McCafferty, all Roman Catholics; Messrs. Van Schaick and Monheimer—the latter a Hebrew—Apollo Hall Democrats, and Messrs. Kehr and Koch, German Republicans. The four Tammany Aldermen are the master spirits of the combination, and Messrs. Kehr and Koch, flattered by honorable positions in committees, and extra patronage, are blinded to their designs and but little better than puppets in the hands of their Tammany allies. The bond of union with Messrs. Van Schaick and Monheimer—both elected by Republican votes—is not known. One thing is certain, the combination is under Roman Catholic influence, and may seriously embarrass the Mayor in the appointment of the new commissioners.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

AN ENGINEER LOSES CONTROL OF HIS ENGINE—THREE MEN KILLED AND TWENTY CARS WRECKED.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 27.—Early this morning Engineer Conaway, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, lost control of his engine on the down grade, two miles east of Altamont and forty-five miles west of here, when the engine ran away, and while running at a rate of over forty miles an hour, struck the rear of a freight train, demolishing twenty cars, and scattering the corn, cotton, and tobacco, with which they were loaded, over the track. Conaway and two men named Martina and Elliott, drovers from Barbour and Harrison Counties, West Virginia, were killed. T. Burk, conductor, and E. Carnery, brakeman, both of Piedmont, and a drover named Reynolds, were badly injured. It was probably the worst wreck which ever occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The trains were delayed to-day, but are now running as usual.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Des Moines clergyman drives a 2:54 horse in the park.

The Augusta dividends payable in Boston amount to $1,648,192.

Iowa grasshoppers eat up the tobacco plants when they can find any.

A farmer in Muscatine County, Iowa, has just paid $2,260 for two cows.

Recent disclosures, it is said, show that there has been much stealing from the Wisconsin burnt-district relief fund.

A Wisconsin grower of raspberries has been employing 100 pickers.

Mr. H. I. Kimball, late of Georgia, is summering in Newton, Mass.

It was a white spider whose bite killed Capt. Joseph Jackson, of Rochester, N. H.

Boston had last week a case resembling Asiatic cholera. The patient recovered.

Pennsylvania's Constitutional Convention consists of 133 members, and 100 of them are lawyers.

A Dubuque grain dealer is astonished that "such an honest farmer-looking man" should swindle him.

New-Hampshire farmers are said to be organizing granges of Patrons of Husbandry in some localities.

Some residents of South Bend, Ind., play croquet all day Sunday and far into the evening, to the great annoyance of their neighbors.

A murderer confined in the Vermont State Prison has been so terrified by imagining visits from his victim to his cell, that he refuses to eat, and is in danger of starving.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge is visiting Richmond, Va., for the first time since he rode away from the burning city on the eventful morning of the 3d of April, 1865.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states, on the authority of a personal friend of Col. Mosby, that he will support the Conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia, whoever he may be.

The Maine Central Railroad is about to build an iron bridge, of three spans, 600 feet long, across the Kennebec River, between Waterville and Kendall's Mills, thus avoiding a change of cars.

A tall, dark-complexioned, well-dressed man, supposed to be from Cleveland, Ohio, a passenger on the steamer Bohemian, on Friday afternoon threw himself into the Lachine Rapids, and was, of course, drowned.

The Board of Trade of Hamilton, Ontario, entertained United States Consul Freeman N. Blake at a public dinner on Friday, on the occasion of his retirement from the office, which he has held for many years.

Miss Fannie W. Roberts, a licensed preacher who has charge of a church in Kittery, Me., has been given authority by the Governor and Council to solemnize marriages. She is the first woman ever thus empowered in that State.

Ground was broken in Buffalo, last week, for what is to be called a "Union Railway depot," the site selected being on William-street, near the present railway crossing. It is expected that ultimately all the railways entering Buffalo will use this depot, which is to be 261 feet in width.

A morning paper quotes from the Houston (Texas) *Mercury* as a "Republican" paper. It is, on the contrary, so very "liberal" that it has recently changed its name from *Union* to *Mercury*, because the former name was so "obnoxious."

Cincinnati cries aloud for a speedy removal of the existing distressing state of duplication of the names of its streets. It has a multitude of Main streets, something less than a dozen Elm streets, and quite a grove of Poplars, besides several streets displaying an alias, as "Oak or Ann-street."

A New-Hampshire paper says that Mr. William Seeley, of the Signal Service, at Mount Washington, while sliding down the mountain on the 5th inst. with a board on the railroad track, was run into by another man, also on a board "which had become unmanageable," and was thrown from the track and injured so that he died a few days after.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams has acknowledged, in a letter to a Western man, the reception of a card containing what is denominated a platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County, and says: "I see little to object to and a good deal to approve. But at this day it is not profession that is so much wanted as practice."

George E. Pugh is expected to be the chief engineer of the meeting to form a new party in Columbus, Ohio, on the 30th inst. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, seeming to be aggrieved thereby, calls him eccentric, and says he will "spend some time in order to show that the party with which he has been identified during his lifetime is not worthy of the public confidence." Altogether, the Ohio Democrats are in a very sad frame of mind.

Henry T. Bray got the prize as the handsomest baby in the San Francisco baby show. The other prizes for babies were awarded to the handsomest twins, the one having the heaviest head of hair, the one with the smallest feet and hands, the fattest dark-eyed baby, the fattest blue-eyed baby, the smallest, the best dressed, the sweetest smiling, and the loudest bawler. Then prizes were given to the youngest mother, the oldest mother, and the handsomest mother.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* does not see any necessity for a new party in Ohio. And speaking of the Allen County "movement," it says: "That call was signed under the impression that a majority of the stockholders in the Democratic Company were anxious or willing to do business under a new name, which is not the case. Not one of those signers is anxious or willing to destroy the Democratic Party. Not one of them but is likely heartily to co-operate with it this Fall."

SUDDEN DEATH ON A STEAM-BOAT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 27.—Julia McLoughlin, aged sixteen years, died suddenly on the steam-boat Continental this evening, while on her way to New-York. She had been in New-Haven to get the benefits of a change of air, but thought to get home to die. Her mother was with her.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

VALENCIA ATTACKED—THE INSURGENTS OFFER TO CAPITULATE—THE TERMS REFUSED—HEAVIER FIGHTING IN PROSPECT.

MADRID, July 27.—The Government troops attacked Valencia yesterday. After a desperate struggle of five hours' duration, fighting was suspended, and the insurgents offered to capitulate. But their terms were refused, the Government demanding an unconditional surrender. Heavy reinforcements have been sent forward, and the attack will be resumed and the town bombarded to-morrow, if the insurgents do not yield.

SEVILLE OFFERS TO CAPITULATE—THE TERMS REFUSED—SAN FERNANDO UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED BY THE INSURGENTS.

MADRID, July 27.—Seville has proposed to return to its loyalty to the National Government on certain terms, but, as in the case of Valencia, the Government will accept nothing less than unconditional surrender. It is believed that the insurgents will soon give up the city unless relieved.

San Fernando was attacked on Friday by an insurgent column from Cadiz. The loyal garrison made a brave and successful defense, and in the evening the insurgents withdrew.

THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—THE CARLISTS RETIRE FROM BILBOA—CUTTING THE RAILROADS—A MEETING BROKEN UP.

MADRID, July 27.—The Cortes has declared itself in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

The Carlist force which was threatening Bilboa has retired from the neighborhood. Don Carlos is reported to be at Arcos, in the Province of Logrone.

The railway from Madrid to Valencia has been cut in several places.

A meeting of Intransigentes at Alcanis, in Aragon, has been broken up, and twenty-four persons who were present arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHOLERA APPEARING—THE SHAH—ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

LONDON, July 27.—The cholera has appeared in the sea-port town of Helsingborg, South Sweden, on the sound opposite Elsinore.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Milan.

The Bishop of Peterborough is seriously ill.

FRANCE.

THE PORTUGUESE MAILS DELAYED.

PARIS, July 27.—The Portuguese mails are interrupted in consequence of the troubles in Spain.

CHINA.

DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON IN CHINA.

HONG KONG, July 26, via LONDON, July 27.—A destructive typhoon visited Amoy on the 21st inst. Great damage was done to foreign property, and to shipping in the harbor and river.

The telegraph cable between Amoy and Shanghai is broken.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—A mysterious murder was committed on Monroe-street, about 3 o'clock this morning, the victim being Mr. Frank Moore, a well-known citizen. His wife was awakened by a noise resembling two persons struggling, and called to her husband, who was standing near the bed, to know what was the matter. He replied: "Some one popped a cap at me;" and the moment afterward fell heavily to the floor. He never spoke again, and died at 5 o'clock. The impression is that the murder was committed by a burglar, who had been discovered in the room by Moore. During the day, two negroes, who had a difficulty with Moore some ten days ago, were arrested, but beyond the fact of this difficulty there is no evidence to connect them with the murder.

SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 27.—An officer to-day in passing a vacant building in Fairmount Park detected a bad smell on the premises. On entering he found a man hanging by the neck to a rafter of the loft. The body was very much decomposed. As the doors were all locked the man must have obtained entrance through a window leading off a roan shed. The body has not been identified.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT KINGSTON.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., July 27.—A telegram from Surveyor Sharpe states that President Grant will visit Overlook Mountain House on Tuesday, July 29. Postmaster General Creswell and others of the Cabinet will accompany him. Gen. Sharpe will give him a reception at his Kingston mansion on Thursday.

REMARKABLE ROWING FEAT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—Charles Zirhut arrived at the foot of Sycamore-street, in a shell-boat, at 5 o'clock this morning, rowing all the way from Pittsburg on a wager. He says he arrived in the city limits, winning the wager, at 3:42, a half hour before the limit of his time. Zirhut is well, except that his right arm is swollen. He rowed the last 113 miles in nineteen hours. It was with difficulty he kept awake last night.

A MAN TAKEN FROM HIS BED AND HANGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—On the night of July 18, a man named Hall, living on the plantation of Mr. Thomas Reid, in Madison County, Tennessee, was taken out of his bed by a mob of fifteen negroes disguised as Kuklux and hanged on a tree, they charging him that he had outraged an old negro woman living in the neighborhood.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED DIVINE.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 27.—Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Emeritus Professor in the Theological Seminary in this place, died suddenly last night, aged 74. He was one of the most distinguished and widely-known theologians in the Lutheran Church. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

SEVERE STORM IN MISSOURI, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—A severe wind-storm passed over Macon City, Mo., on Friday. The Masonic Temple was partially destroyed, several small houses were blown down, and some stores and dwellings were considerably damaged. A woman named Collins and a colored man were killed. Myers Montgomery was mortally and Judge Henry severely injured. Several others were more or less injured.

AN EXEMPLARY FAMILY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—An old man named Peter Kester and his two sons George and Augustus were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing mules in Calloway County in this State. Their house, situated twelve miles in the country, was searched and a large quantity of jewelry, consisting of watches, chains, ear-rings, breast-pins, bracelets, and a general assortment of jewelry was found. The mules were recovered.

JUDGE CALDWELL DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—Judge William B. Caldwell, of this city, publishes a card in the *Enquirer*, to-day, positively declaring that he will not run for Governor this Fall, or allow his name to be used before either convention as a candidate for nomination.

The New-York Times, Thursday, July 03, 1873

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Geographical Sketch of the Slave Countries in the Interior of Africa, and Account of the Measures Adopted by the British Government for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. By Capt. Colomb, C.B., Commodore on the East African Station. With Maps and Illustrations from Photographs and Sketches taken on the Spot. By Sir E. Landor. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 320. Boston: Roberts Brothers. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong.

The conclusion of the treaty between Sir Bartle Frere and the Sultan of Zanzibar for the complete suppression of the slave trade between the islands of Zanzibar and the African coast, marks an epoch in the history of civilization all the more important because it has been so hardly accomplished. Why the Christian nations should long ago have ceased to this important part of an old and fearful crime, and why the object of not a few recent explorers has been to find a way to strike the slave-hunting tribes in the interior with rifle-balls, shell and rocket, is a question which Sir Bartle Frere's expedition, if it is successful, will have done much to answer. Sir Bartle Frere's mission is not to conquer or colonize, but to induce the Sultan to abolish the slave trade in his own dominions, and to enforce the abolition by the power of the British Government. No more ample powers could be asked for given than these, and if the Queen of Zanzibar is not the whole of the Sultan's dominions were controlled by the Sultan's dominions were controlled by the Sultan's dominions were controlled by

NORTH CAROLINA.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—HOW THE STATE DEBT WILL BE AFFECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, July 23, 1873.

Since the ratification of the present Constitution by the people on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of April, 1868, a fierce, continuous fight has been waged to amend the fundamental law of the State. The senseless yellings of the White Man's Party during the constitutional campaign, prophesying "negro equality," "negro supremacy," "mixed schools," and "intermarriage of whites and blacks," prejudiced the great mass of the white people against the Constitution, and rendered them stupidly blind to the wise, beneficent and protective provisions of that instrument. The convention adjourned subject to the call of the President on the 14th of March, 1868. The election was ordered to begin on the 19th and close on the 21st of April following, giving the people only five weeks to examine the Constitution and make up their minds to vote for or against it. It must be remembered that a majority of the counties are from fifty to 150 miles from railroad communication, with mails only once a week, and that the Constitution had to be printed and distributed during the five weeks from the adjournment of the convention to the days of election. It is probable that not more than one-fifth of those who voted at that election had read the Constitution, the other four-fifths did not see a copy, and bogus copies were printed and circulated by the White Man's Party.

This ignorance of the organic law of the State has been done away with to a very great extent. There are few people who are not familiar with the Constitution, at any rate with its leading features.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

The success of the Democrats in August, 1870, culminated in a call for a State Convention to amend the Constitution. Two years from the ratification of the Constitution had not elapsed when this call for a convention was promulgated. The Constitution provides that:

"No convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly."

MANIPULATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

By unseating Republicans who were legally elected, and seating Democrats who were not elected, the Senate was more than two-thirds Democratic. The House of Representatives was manipulated in the same shameful and unblushing manner, but withal lacked eight of the requisite two-thirds to pass a bill calling a convention. Notwithstanding the plain provision of the Constitution quoted above, and which every member had sworn to support, the Democrats passed a bill by a majority vote calling a convention, and charging Gov. Caldwell with the execution thereof. After mature deliberation, and backed by a decision of the Supreme Court, the Governor sent in a message refusing to execute the law upon the ground that it was palpably and unmistakably unconstitutional. This bombshell checked the onward career of the impeachers of Gov. Holden, and threw them into confusion. Many members of the House, which constituted the grand inquest which found the articles of impeachment, and several members of the Senate, which constituted the jury which tried and convicted Gov. Holden, have since been proven to have been members and leaders of the Kuklux Klan. These legislators were furiously mad when Caldwell's message was read refusing to execute the Convention act. They clamored for his impeachment, introduced resolutions to that effect, set the entire Kuklux Press of the State howling at his heels, but all to no purpose. Caldwell was as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. The impeachment fire had died out. The ashes were cold, and not a spark could be rekindled. The Democratic caucus refused to pass resolutions impeaching Gov. Caldwell; but being devil-bent on having a convention, ostensibly for the purpose of amending the Constitution in certain particulars, but really, and in truth, to overthrow the Constitution, revolutionize the State, and place every office in the hands of Democrats, another act was passed directing the Sheriffs and County Commissioners to open polls on the first Thursday of August, 1871, and hold an election for and against the convention, and for delegates.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

An address was issued, signed by every Democratic legislator, urging the people to vote for the convention. Among other reasons, it was urged that, according to the following section of the Constitution:

"The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt; and after the year 1880 it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

THE CONVENTION DEFEATED.

The members of the General Assembly must either resign, levy a tax sufficient to pay interest on the public debt, or perjure themselves, or the people must call a convention and amend the Constitution, and thus relieve the members of the Legislature from the oath they had taken to support the Constitution. In this dilemma the cries of the Democrats were piteous and pathetic, calling upon the people to vote for the convention. The canvass was "short, sharp, and decisive." Notwithstanding the disastrous defeat of the year previous, the Republicans rallied to a man, and the convention was defeated by 9,200 majority.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT.

This defeat resulted in the passage of a bill by the Legislature of 1872, at its session during the Winter of '71 and '72, proposing to amend the Constitution in thirteen different particulars.

It is provided by the Constitution that that instrument may be amended by legislative enactment. The bill or bills proposing amendments must first receive the approval of three-fifths of *all* the members of both Senate and House. Advertisement must then be made of the bills thus passed for six months; after which the Legislature must vote on them a second time, and if two-thirds of all the members of each House vote for them, it is then the duty of the Legislature to submit each bill to the people for their decision at the polls.

Of the thirteen propositions to amend, eight received the requisite two-thirds vote, and each proposition was embodied in a separate bill, to wit:

Section 5, article 2, provides for a State census in 1875 and every ten years thereafter. It is proposed to strike out this provision, and rely upon the census as taken by the General Government every ten years.

The Constitution requires annual sessions of the Legislature. It is proposed to strike out "annual," and insert "biennial."

The Legislature may exempt certain classes of personal property from taxation. It is proposed to amend so as to allow the exemption to include all classes of personal property at the discretion of the Legislature.

The State has a Superintendent of Public Works. It was originally intended that this officer should have exclusive control of the public works of the State, but the perfidy and treachery of prominent Republican officials induced the Legislature to give the Governor control of the public works, and thereby made the office a mere clerkship. There being no necessity for such an officer, it is proposed to abolish it.

Chapel Hill, the University of the State, is now a part of the common school system. It is proposed to amend so as to take this branch of learning from the control of the Board of Education and trustees, and place it under the immediate control of the Legislature.

The Constitution authorized the appointment of three commissioners to report a code of civil procedure. This duty having been performed, it is now proposed to strike out the section authorizing the appointment.

The Constitution permits any person to hold an office under the State and the United States also. It is proposed to amend so as to prohibit any person who may hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or Government, from holding or exercising any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State.

It is proposed to strke out the following clause of section 6 of article 1:

"To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable, and never be questioned."

Also strike out section 4 of article 5, which is as follows:

"The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and, after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

COMMENTS.

The ratification of these two amendments will relieve members of the Legislature of the constitutional obligation now resting upon them to provide means for the prompt payment of interest on the debt, and leaves the Constitution without a line concerning State liabilities. Honor and fair dealing require the payment of just debts. After these two sections have been stricken from the Constitution the obligation to pay will be strengthened in honor, because the Constitution will contain no section compelling the Legislature to levy a tax to pay interest, and to raise a sinking fund to redeem the bonds at maturity. Members of the Legislature will be relieved of their three-horned dilemma, the debt will be no nearer settled, but the credit of the State will suffer still more by the adoption of these two amendments, which seem to have been originated for the purpose of delaying any settlement of the debt. If there is any process (and Mr. Reverdy Johnson thinks there is) by which the State can be sued and compelled to meet her obligations, the amendments relative to the debt will not amount to a row of pins.

I see from the newspapers that Hon. Caleb Cushing has given an opinion that the writ of mandamus will not lie in the United States Circuit Courts until a judgment has been recorded. This is high authority sustaining the position taken by me in a letter published in THE TIMES of May 24, 1873.

ELECTION.

A general election for township officers occurs on the first Thursday of August next, at which time the people will vote upon the proposed amendments. Neither party contests any of them, and they will all be ratified, without doubt.

GRAVE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

A grave constitutional question has been raised touching the validity of the proposed amendments. The original bill, containing thirteen propositions to amend the constitution, was voted as a whole by the Legislature, at its session of 1871 and 1872. The Legislature elected last year cut up the bill and embodied each proposition to amend in a separate bill, eight of which are now before the people. Did the Legislature have authority to do this, and are the eight bills now before the people the same as the bill which contained thirteen propositions to amend and was voted on as a whole? is the question open to debate, and the affirmative is doubted by some of our best lawyers.

CONVENTION OF 1868—PERSONNEL.

Considering the *personnel* of the convention of 1868, which drafted the present constitution, and the circumstances which attended the deliberations of that body, it is marvelous that a constitution containing the very quintessence of political, civil, and religious liberty, and which throws the fostering and protecting arm of the Government around every interest dear to a free and enlightened people, should have been the offspring of a body sitting amid convulsions, chaos, disorder, and crime, which follows, as the night does the day, in the wake of civil war, and whose delegates, excepting twenty of the 120, were unlettered men—plain old farmers—honest withal, without legislative experience, and totally unused to the ways of the world as understood in common parlance.

The proposed amendments embody no great principle; they propose to change in certain particulars the machinery of the Government. When they have been adopted, a bone of much contention will have been buried, and the people will be enabled to direct their attention to the financial and educational interests of the State, which will tax the best minds of the Commonwealth to their utmost capacity to originate any plan by which the State can be relieved of its debt and have credit and standing left, and also to provide a system of public instruction by which every child in the State shall receive a liberal education.

REJECTED PROPOSITIONS TO AMEND.

Among the propositions to amend which were rejected was a bill to radically change the present judicial system. The other propositions were of minor importance, and were rejected because they were the offspring of partisans who sought to make capital by bringing their bills to a vote. Our judges, seventeen in number, are elected for a term of years by the people. Upon the Supreme Court depends the validity of the Homestead laws, as well as those relating to debts created before the adoption of the Constitution, and to those which have been created since. The amount exempted by the Constitution from execution is $1,000 worth of real estate and $500 worth of personal property. A question was raised and decided by the Supreme Court of this State in 1869, in the case of Hill *vs.* Kessler, that the homestead provision of the Constitution was retrospective. Having just emerged from the rebellion, our people were impoverished and largely in debt. This decision saved thousands from utter ruin, and, with the aid of the Bankrupt law, has enabled many to rid themselves of oppressive liabilities incurred before the rebellion, which otherwise would have placed every dollar's worth of property under the Sheriff's hammer. Therefore it is that our people are jealous of every attempt to amend or interfere with the present judicial system. Many of those who have availed themselves of the Homestead and Bankrupt laws have since settled with their creditors, and are now on the road to prosperity. The Supreme Court, now in session in this City, has decided that the case of Gunn *vs.* Barry, which went up from Georgia, involving the validity of the homestead clause of the Georgia Constitution, lately decided by the United States Supreme Court unconstitutional as to debts created prior to the adoption of the Constitution, does not overrule the case of Hill *vs.* Kessler, decided by our Supreme Court in 1869. This decision saves the Homestead law until a decision of the United States Supreme Court is obtained, which will be two years or more. Meantime those who have availed themselves of the Homestead law will have an opportunity to compromise and pay off their debts. RAD.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BABY-SHOW.

The great baby-show in San Francisco opened on the 17th inst., and promised to be a great success. A correspondent, after a visit on the first day, writes as follows: "About fifty fond mothers put in an appearance with their assorted angels before 11 A. M., and the number is constantly increasing. Thus far, however, the selection of infants is not remarkable. All are gotten up regardless of expense. The dressing-room where youngsters get their final touches of dress and ornament, is an interesting place. The mothers generally look envious. Some of the children are inclined to be combative. A band of music attends. On Saturday prizes for the loudest cryers and the sweetest smilers will be awarded. Those babies who can cry and won't, will be pinched and pricked with pins by their mothers or nurses till they scream, which Modoc performance is expected to bring down the house. That part of the show might well be dispensed with. There are already babies with bandy legs and scald heads on exhibition. What prizes they are after has not been announced. San Francisco turns out some magnificent babies, but not many of them have got into the show yet. Dealers in baby-wagons, cradles, sucking-bottles, wearing apparel, dolls, toys, &c., take advantage of the occasion to exhibit samples of their goods. When all the infants are brought in they will be arranged in classes for the convenience of judges who must award the prizes. The show continues three days."

THE SIGGERBUGGERS.

A clergyman who some years since was settled over a society in Newburyport, Mass., was an able and pious man, but labored with a defect in his vocal organs, which made his pronunciation of some words somewhat peculiar. One Sunday, a little girl who had attended his ministrations during the afternoon service, inquired of her mother who the "siggerbuggers" were. She was informed that there was no such creatures, but persisted that there must be, inasmuch as Rev. Mr. —— had prayed especially for them. After considerable investigation, as to what the child had mistaken for the mysterious "siggerbuggers," it was discovered that the intended subjects for prayer were "the sick among us."

MAJOR EDWARD M'MAHON.

A conservative paper in Virginia, the Staunton *Vindicator*, gives this brief sketch of Major Edward McMahon, one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for the office of Governor of that State: "The new candidate is familiarly known in Staunton, but to those around it may be said that he is an Irishman by birth, about fifty-five years of age, of fine, hearty personal appearance, with a frank, ruddy face, and is popular with his neighbors as a man of energy, integrity, and generous heart. He was a Confederate quartermaster during the war. His business is that of a railroad contractor, in which he has attained eminence, commencing at the bottom round. He is a man of considerable wealth, and occupies one of the prettiest residences in the valley, at which he entertained Vice-President Wilson on his campaign visit to Staunton. He has had very little part in politics. He is a delegate from this county to the Lynchburg Convention, and his competitor from the Valley, George E. Deneale, of Rockingham, is also a candidate from that county."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 26.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union..	91⅞	200 Harlem.......b3.	131½
1000 do.......b3.	91½	400 do.......	132
100 do.......	91½	200 do.......s3.	132
100 do.......	91⅝	300 do.......	132½
600 do.......b3.	91½	200 do.......	134
100 Pacific Mail..b3.	38¼	200 do.......	133
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..	104½	200 do.......	132½
100 do.......s3.	104½	200 do.......	133
700 Lake Shore.......	93¾	100 do.......	133⅞
100 Erie Railway.......	60⅝	900 do.......	134
100 do.......	60½	1000 do.......	133¾
100 do.......	60¼	100 do.......	133⅝
700 do.......	60	200 Harlem Pref.......	133
100 do.......	59⅞	100 Union Pac.....s3.	27¾
100 do.......	60	100 do.......	27⅞
100 do.......	59¾	100 Northw'n Pref....	83¼
100 do.......	59⅞	100 Rock Island..b3.	110⅝
100 do.......	59¾	100 Ohio & Miss....	39⅝
100 do.......	59⅝	100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf...	26½
300 do.......b3.	59⅝		

MONDAY, July 28—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$489,000
Decrease in Specie	1,024,360
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,084,500
Decrease in Deposits	1,038,100
Decrease in Circulation	56,400

	July 27, '72.	July 19, '73.	July 26, '73.
National Capital	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans	302,744,900	289,878,100	289,389,100
Gold & Gold Notes	23,498,700	32,263,600	31,239,300
Other Legal Tend'rs	53,751,900	48,872,500	49,957,000
Deposits	245,062,700	240,206,400	239,118,300
Circulation	27,350,000	27,281,500	27,225,100
In Sub-Treasury	47,577,650	67,939,300	67,172,600

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank Statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	July 19, '73.	July 26, '73.	July 27, '72.
Deposits	$240,206,400	$239,118,300	$245,062,700
Circulation	27,281,500	27,225,100	27,350,000
Total	$267,487,900	$266,343,400	$273,412,700
Required 25 ₽ cent	$66,871,975	$66,585,850	$68,103,175
Actual basis	81,146,100	81,196,300	82,250,600
Excess	$14,274,125	$14,610,450	$14,147,425
Rate of money	4@5 ₽ ct.	3@4 ₽ ct.	3 ₽ ct.

The Bank return exhibits more than the customary steadiness near the close of July. The Gold Notes average is off about a million of dollars, and the Greenbacks are up a corresponding amount. The general line of Deposits is slightly lower, as well as the Loans and Discounts. The surplus of Gold Notes and Greenbacks over the required 25 per cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $14,610,000, against $14,274,000 last week. Money left off 3@4 ₽ cent. per annum on call loan to the Brokers, and 6@7 ₽ cent. on mercantile paper, first-class, of short date, and on 30@60 days time loans on Stocks.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,967,706, against $8,535,341 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $6,529,662, against $4,274,943 same time in 1872. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $624,838, against $4,376,713 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the week, were $2,386,000.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	June	$28,197,485
February	38,726,564	July 5	4,112,009
March	42,625,933	July 12	9,432,296
April	36,597,173	July 19	6,530,355
May	34,419,370	July 26	6,967,706
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$245,307,643
Total 1872 to date			260,473,324
Decrease since Jan. 1			$15,165,681

The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, since Jan. 1, 1873, is as follows:

January	$20,050,550	June	$24,443,326
February	21,130,002	July 2	4,112,009
March	21,982,209	July 9	4,964,501
April	25,610,719	July 16	5,427,800
May	26,253,026	July 23	6,529,662
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$160,503,804
Total 1872 to date			124,194,233
Increase since Jan 1			$36,309,571
Gold, July 26, 1873			115⅛ ₽ cent.
Gold, July 27, 1872			114½ ₽ cent.

The export of Specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,989	June	$6,555,996
February	3,670,444	July 5	401,515
March	3,850,432	July 12	4,124,588
April	3,850,810	July 19	3,944,533
May	2,943,583	July 26	624,838
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$37,194,727
Total 1872 to date			52,630,994
Decrease since Jan. 1			$15,436,267

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,490	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,327,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,796,793
June	7,915,012	June	4,575,185
July 5	1,004,348	July 5	3,630,181
July 12	2,345,410	July 12	3,063,402
July 19	2,475,634	July 19	1,243,849
July 26	2,386,000	July 26	841,000
Total, 1873	$72,078,400	Total, 1873	$47,122,524
Total, 1872	83,080,584	Total, 1872	52,972,890

The general Trade of the week was fairly active in Dry Goods, Foreign as well as Domestic. The Domestic Commission-houses report a good business, especially in Cotton Goods, and the preparations for the Fall trade in Foreign fabrics are on a liberal scale, (entries for consumption $2,447,000 for the week,) and already the demand from first hands is considerably ahead of last season. In General Foreign Merchandise the improvement continues in Sugar, on an active demand from refiners and the country trade, and the business in Coffee has also advanced in the amount doing and in prices. In Tea, prices seemed to have touched the lowest points, and while the demand is not active, there is more firmness on the part of holders. The Exports of Produce ran up to six and a half millions in value, and the receipts of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Petroleum, Tobacco, &c., by rail and canal are active and find a ready market. The Exports of Silver Bullion, received overland from the Pacific States and Territories, continue free, while the Exports of American Gold Coin have almost entirely ceased.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 27, '72.
American Gold	116@115⅛	114½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	119⅛@119⅜	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	118⅞@118⅞	115¼
U. S. New 5 ₽ cents	115⅝@116	113¾
Central Pacific 6 ₽ cents	101@101¼	101¾
Union Pacific 6 ₽ cents	82½@82½	89¼
New-York Central	104@104¾@104½	98⅜
Rock Island	111⅝@110⅝	112¼
Ohio and Mississippi	41@39¼@39¾	46¼
St. Paul Common	53⅜@51½@51¾	56¾
St. Paul Preferred	74¼@73⅝	79¼
Toledo and Wabash	72½@71½	76½
Union Pacific	29@27⅞	38
Erie	65@59¾@63@60½	52½
Western Telegraph	90⅜@91¾@90½@91½	75½
Pacific Mail	38½@36¾@40@37@38¼	76¾
Lake Shore	93⅞@93¾	92¾
Harlem	129¼@134	117
North-west Common	71¼@69¼@70¾@69¾	76½

The price of Gold closed a fraction less than on Saturday week. The efforts to create distrust in the future of the market by the demand for export were given over by the speculators, owing in part to the decline of Interest at the Bank of England to 4 per cent., and a decline in Exchange in our own market. The Sub-Treasury Office sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday, and paid out $841,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. But the Customs of the week absorbed more than both these sums.

The Public Funds of the United States were in demand in London as well as in this market, and though usually affected here by a decline in Gold and Exchange, the prices closed about the same as the week before. In Railroad Mortgages the demand is good at the Exchange Board for moderate investment lots of the old Western Mortgages, and there was some business, by private sale, in the new loans.

The Share speculation, with occasional weak turns, was again strong, and on many of the Road Stocks and Western Telegraph especially confident, with heavy transactions in the Telegraph Stock and in Erie. The *corner* in the last named, noticed in our last weekly review, was relieved on Tuesday, to be renewed again by the scarcity of the Stock on Friday.

We compile from Report No. 9 of the Series of 1872-73 from the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States, for nine months of the late fiscal year—July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1873:

FOREIGN TRADE UNITED STATES—NINE MONTHS.

Imported goods, in gross		$481,651,347
Re-exported to other markets		11,729,955
Total		$469,921,392
In Bonds, June 30, 1872	$122,211,266	
In Bonds, March 31, 1873	67,025,179	$55,186,087
Total taken for consumption		$525,107,791
Exports American Produce, Gold value		372,061,630
Trade balance nine months		$153,046,161
Exported Domestic Specie	$60,580,531	
Exported Foreign Specie	7,816,524	
Together	$68,397,055	
Less Foreign Imported	$17,138,760	
Net outgo of Specie		$51,258,295
Apparent balance against United States		$101,787,866

Comparison with Nine Months 1871-72.

	1872-73.	1871-72.
Goods for consumption	$525,107,791	$417,450,406
Produce Exported	372,061,630	331,447,248
Regular trade balance	$153,046,161	$86,003,158
Net outgo of Specie	51,258,295	31,864,546
Apparent balance	$101,787,866	$54,138,612

The Farmers' Trust will pay off the Principal of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg, Sept. 1.

The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of Five ₽ cent., payable Aug. 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.
We recommend to our friends and customers, for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin, in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon or registered. Price **90** and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE, BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AND THE GREAT WEST, 420 miles in length, extending from tide-water, at Richmond, to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber Regions in the United States.**

ITS FREIGHT TRAFFIC AND PASSENGER TRAVEL are already large and remunerative, and they are increasing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the **thorough construction and superior character of the road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company, enable** us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the road, and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We also have on hand for sale the **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** at 88½, and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000—coupon or registered.

We continue to deal in **Government Securities, and Central Pacific and Western Pacific;** buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission, for cash; make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.
We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A party who has had over fifteen years' practical experience in the business, familiar with all the details, and well known on the street, desires a responsible position in a banking office. He could render valuable services to a firm having extensive stock operations, or a new house commencing business. Best references. Address W., Post-office Box No. 258.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 125 bales; gross, 125 bales; exports coastwise, 3,289 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 25,464 bales.

GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton quiet and weak; Texas Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 226 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 14,252 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 602 bales; exports, coastwise, 250 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,837 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 161 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 2,026 bales, actual count.

WILMINGTON, July 26.—Cotton steady; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; sales, 12 bales; stock, 1,225 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 624 bales; gross, 624 bales; exports, coastwise, 315 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 3,360 bales.

MOBILE, July 26.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 171 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,730 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 214 bales; shipments, 434 bales; stock, 9,490 bales.

BOSTON, July 26.—Cotton steady; Middling, 21⅛c.; gross receipts, 100 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 10,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 26—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 91.

12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅛.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of the new crop, not below Good Ordinary, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, October and November, at 8 11-16d.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three-months bills in the open market is ⅝ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm but unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,500 bales were American. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. ₽ cwt., for the best grades of American fine.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—7, Foster vs. Newbrough et al.; 13, Cowen vs. Thompson; 26, Riverside Park Opening vs. Lockwood; 35, Wood vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 55, Stevens vs. Foley; 63, Goodridge vs. Lane; 70, Equitable Life Assurance Society, United States, vs. Hiller et al.; 80, Pope vs. Lagrave; 80½, Williamson vs. Mason; 81, Zeigler vs. Mason; 82, Eisenmenger et al. vs. Mason; 83, Dreyfus vs. Mason; 84, Dambman vs. Mason; 85, Hennequinn vs. Mason; 86, Averill vs. Mason; 87, Auffmordt vs. Mason; 88, Vanderhoeff vs. Mason; 89, Duden et al. vs. Mason; 90, Sammermann vs. Mason; 91, Lee vs. Mason; 98, Challis vs. Woodhull; 101, Peters vs. Freidenhurst; 102, Braman vs. Newton; 105, Acker et al. vs. Collins, Jr., et al.; 123, Hayward vs. Bishop; 166, In the matter, &c., of Glover; 177, Berdell vs. Mecker; 175, Whitney vs. Reagen; 186, Western Railroad Company vs. Bayne; 190, International Trust Company vs. Wilson; 197, Rouse vs. Aronson; 206, Fowler vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 207, Same vs. Same; 208, In the matter, &c., Schell; 209, In the matter, &c., Harrison.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,382
Cotton, bales	1,054	Resin, bbls	4,777
Dried Fruit, pks	250	Oil-cake, pks	1,508
Eggs, bbls	1,248	Cut-meats, pks	267
Flour, bbls	4,603	Grease, pks	50
Flour, bags	1,200	Lard, tcs	104
Wheat, bushels	64,727	Butter, pks	2,733
Corn, bushels	95,243	Cheese, pks	24,076
Oats, bushels	48,750	Tallow, pks	90
Beans, bbls	85	Pea-nuts, bushels	99
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, pks	200
Meal, bbls	915	Tobacco, hhds	369
Meal, bags	429	Tobacco, pks	224
Hemp, bales	21	Wool, bales	771
Hops, bales	98	Whisky, bbls	1,245
Hides, No	627	Lead, pigs	636
Hides, bdls	9	Spelter, pcs	820
Leather, sides	1,552		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Gaelic for Liverpool, 50,061 bushels Wheat, 6,000 Staves, 1,500 bales Cotton, 9,979 boxes Cheese, 396 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer Herman, for Bremen, 5,801 bags Rye, 2 cases Rubber, 273 hhds. Tobacco, 174 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 230 bbls. Apples, 460 Oars, 1 case Cigars, 102 bales Tobacco, 6 tcs. Casings, 243 Hickory Planks, 313 bbls. Resin, 15 kegs Potash Salt, 8 bbls. Beef, 5 boxes Pork, 1 Gun, 5 cases Sewing-machines, 64 pks. Ore, 16 pks. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer City of Chester, for Liverpool—20 cases Plaster, 812 bales Cotton, 31,124 boxes Cheese, 4 cases Ribbons, 516 pks. Butter, 346 boxes Bacon, 80 boxes Hams, 46 cases Machinery.

By the ship Stockbridge, for Liverpool—36,918 bushels Wheat, 24,985 bushels Corn, 2,517 bbls. Flour, 216 hhds. Tobacco, 613 bales Cotton, 3,600 Staves.

By the brig Oliver, for Port-au-Prince—17 tcs. Hams, 134 bbls. Pork, 288 pks. Fish, 50 cases Lard, 655 bbls. Flour, 200 boxes Sugar, 8 cases Shoes, 5 cases Butter, 40 cases Kerosene, 30 bbls. Corn, 1,600 cases Soap, 50 bags Rice, 1 case Cigars.

By the ship New World, for London—554 boxes Clocks, 305 bbls. Resin, 319 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 901 cases Fish, 23,330 bushels Wheat, 20 tcs. Tobacco, 124 hhds. Tobacco, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 20 cases Axes, 22 cases Chairs, 38 pks. Wooden-ware, 148 pks. Lamps, 24 cases Bees-wax, 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 64 casks Sperm-oil, 470 pks. Maizena, 38 pks. Drugs, 52 bales Bark.

By the schooner Ek Dresser, Cape Hayti—205 bbls. Pork, 280 bbls. Flour, 35 cases Lard, 10 cases Butter, 3 bbls. Hams, 20 cases Kerosene, 15 bbls. Bread, 25 cases Sugar, 800 cases Soap, 66 pks. Fish, 50 kegs White Lead, 60 bales Tobacco, 5,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark Antonio Casaboria, Londonderry—25,204 bushels Wheat.

By the Bark Lea, for Cork—45,814 bushels Wheat.

By the Bark Arfacsal, for Cork—33,440 bushels Wheat.

By the Bark Lete, for Beyrout—12,499 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the Bark Kong Sverre, for Queenstown—28,887 bushels Wqeat.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—1,048 boxes Bacon, 9,722 bushels Wheat, 100 boxes Clocks, 55 casks Sperm-oil, 8,709 boxes Cheese, 82 bbls. Beef, 35 bales Hemp, 550 bags Oil-cake, 11 tcs. Tongues, 9,374 bushels Corn, 4,800 Staves, 1,217 bbls. Flour, 11 cases Sewing-machines, 58 hhds. Tobacco, 40 bbls. Oat-meal, 128 pks. Butter, 87 tcs. Grease.

By the brig Dolores, for Barcelona—3,300 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,000 Staves, 3 Spars.

By the bark Nor, for Cork—21,909 bushels Corn.

By the brig M. A. Berry, for Matanzas—4,923 Shooks.

By the brig Egcratcia, for Lisbon—1,430 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Constance, for Sligo—19,385 bushels Corn.

By the bark Sylphide, for Stettin—2,504 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BARK—Has been inactive, with quotations nominally as before.

CANDLES.—The trade in this line is limited, and wholly in a jobbing form, at unchanged prices. Adamantine, 16 ounces, at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ ℔.

COCOA.—Some inquiry has been noted, for job lots, but the general market has been dull. Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₽ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been selling very strong with a fair inquiry. Sales have been reported of 1,382 bags per Nora on private terms, and at Baltimore 4,000 bags per Clifton, 500 bags per Yamoyden, and 404 bags per Yelverton on private terms. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₽ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18¼c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold. The jobbing trade has been fairly active and values well maintained.

COTTON—There has been a moderately active market for early deliveries at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 1,531 bales, of which 1,159 bales last evening, including 39 bales to exporters, 474 bales to spinners, 1,018 bales to speculators. For forward deliveries there has been a steadier market with less inquiry, with sales, since our last, of 10,400 bales, of which 4,000 bales last evening, closing at 20 19-32c.@20⅝c., for July; 19 11-16c.@19 23-32c., for August; 18¼c., for September; October at 17 13-16c.@17⅞c., December, 17⅝c. The receipts at the ports to-day were 2,538 bales. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,054 bales, including 136 bales from Wilmington, 18 bales from Buil Creek, 61 bales from Philadelphia, 839 bales per rail. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strictly Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have been in light request within the range of from 20c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main inquiry for fair to prime stock at 21c.@23c. ₽ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted 5c.@10c. lower with a dull trade, mainly in small lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,600 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 35@$4 50, chiefly at $3; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $5 95@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 20; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 95@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 65, ₽ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 35@$4 40
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 40
Extra State	6 85@ 7 20
Extra City	6 10@ 7 20
Extra Genessee	7 30@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been offering at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ₽ bbl. ....Oregon Flour continues quiet, with choice Extra quoted at $9 50@$9 75 ₽ bbl....California Flour has been dull, with fair to choice Extra quoted nominally at $7 75@$9 50 ₽ bbl....Rye Flour continues in fair request at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 575 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 85@$5 25 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3 10@$3 35 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 15@$3 25; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorie, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 300 bbls., part to arrive. The arrivals were much lighter....Bag-meal in demand at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 White, ₽ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal inactive at from $7 08@$8 75 ₽ bbl.

FERTILIZERS—Only very small amounts are now called for, and on these prices are quoted about steady.

FISH—In this line, a fair degree of activity has been noted at generally firm rates, with Dry Cod quoted at from $5 50@$6 50 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $7@$13 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

GRAIN—Wheat opened without decided change, with a moderate export and limited home trade demand, closing heavy and rather easier. The shipping demand is restricted by scarcity of freight room. Sales have been made of 98,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28 for Rejected Spring, $1 30@$1 33 for No. 3 Spring, $1 35 for Iowa Spring, $1 44@$1 45 for No. 2 Milwaukee, (inside price, out to-day,) $1 50 for No. 1 Wilwaukee in store, $1 63 for Winter Amber Western, $1 70 for New Amber Maryland, and $1 80 for White Western. Rye quiet and firm at 78c. for Western. Barley and Malt dull, nominally unchanged. Corn has ruled heavy, and 1c. lower, with a moderate export and home trade demand; holders generally are disposed to realize; sales have been made of 114,000 bushels at 51c.@55c. for steamer Western Mixed, 56c.@57½c. for sail do., 58c.@59c. for Yellow Western, 48c.@52c. for Kiln-dried, 46c.@48c. for heated; also sales of 50,000 bushels of Western Mixed, all September, at 59c. Oats have been rather more active, prices without decided change. Sales have been made of 69,000 bushels at 41c.@42½c. for New Mixed Western, 46c.@51c. for White Western, 41c.@42c. for Black Western, 42c. for State.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been steadily held, though inactive; Bags quoted at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c., for prompt deliveries.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quiet, with prime to choice lots, for local use, quoted at from $25@$33; good do. do. at $22@$24; shipping stock at $18@$20 ₽ ton. Straw selling, in lots, on the basis of $18@$19 ₽ ton.

HEMP—Sales have been 750 bales Jute on private terms. We quote American at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 1⅞c.@2c., currency, ₽ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Dry Hides—The past week has shown a fairly active demand, principally for common Hides, of which there is now a meagre supply, while for the better grades of South American, which comprise the bulk of the stock, there is little inquiry. Prices are very firm, most of the stock being held above our quotations. Sales since the 12th inst. have been 72,840 Hides and 205 bales, as follows: 2,540 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 20@23½ ℔s., 22c., gold, 2 and 4 months, as they run; 2,100 Dry Rio Grande Cows, 20 ℔s., 25c., gold, 2 months, selected; 1,800 Dry Rio Grande Steers, 22 ℔s.; 900 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12½ ℔s.; 4,200 Dry Central American, 20@22 ℔s.; 400 Dry Minatitlan, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 1,260 Dry Tobacco, 18 ℔s., 19¾c., gold, as they run; 8,740 Dry Zanzibar, 10 ℔s., 19c., gold, 4 months; 5,600 Dry Matamoras and Mexican, 23@25 ℔s.; 1,500 Dry Tampico, 23 ℔s.; 1,600 Dry California, 22 ℔s.; 19,000 Dry Corpus Christi and Texas, 22@24 ℔s.; 3,800 Dry Corpus Christi and Texas Kips, 9@10 ℔s.; 800 Dry Southern, 15@17 ℔s., on private terms; 10,000 Wet-salted Pulled Texas, to arrive, 50@60 ℔s., 13½c., currency, selected; 2,800 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 50@55 ℔s.; 600 Wet-salted Western, 60@70 ℔s., on private terms; 5,200 Wet-salted City Steers, 60@70 ℔s., 11¼c.@11½c., currency; 105 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20@22 ℔s., part at 13c., gold; 55 bales Calcutta Cow, 10@14 ℔s., on private terms. The stock on hand is 222,000 Hides and 850 bales, (same time last year 239,600 Hides and 1,475 bales,) as follows: 102,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 86,600 Dry Montevideo, &c.; 12,800 Dry Rio Grande; 3,500 Dry Bogota, &c.; 2,800 Dry Central America; 3,700 Dry Zanzibar; 2,800 Dry and Salted Mexican; 8,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 465 bales Calcutta Buffalo; 385 bales Calcutta Cow.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and firm. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c.; English Islands at 28c.@45c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits has been ruling dull, and a trifle easier; merchantable orders quoted at 43½c.; sales are 20 bbls. at 43½c., and 50 bbls. New-Yorks at 44½c. Resins—There was fair demand for Strained, at steady figures; quoted at $3 05 for Common, and $3 07½@$3 10 for Good; the supply continues light; sales embrace 4,500 bbls., in Wilmington, at $2 65@$2 70; 2,000 bbls. do., on private terms; 1,500 bbls. Good at $3 10. The fine grades have been quiet; sales are 100 bbls. No. 2 at $3 25. Tar is quiet.

NAILS—The demand has been mostly to meet current wants, which have been on a restricted scale and readily met, at about former quotations.

Cut, 10d.@60d., ₽ 100 ℔s.	$...@$4 75	Cut Spikes, all sizes	$ ...@$5 00
Cut, 8d.@9d.	...@ 5 00	Clinch	6 25@ 6 75
Cut, 6d.@7d.	...@ 5 25	Finishing	5 25@ 6 75
Cut, 4d.@5d.	...@ 5 50	Copper Nails	...@ 45
Cut, 3d.	...@ 6 25	Yellow Metal	27@ 30
Cut, 2d.@3d.	...@ 7 00		

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate request, with City (from East India seed) quoted at $36 50@$37, gold, and Western at $39, currency, ₽ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been active at better prices, with sales of 700 bbls. New Mess, cash lots, $17 75; 500 lots at $17 50, check to-morrow; 1,500 bbls. for August, at $17 25@$17 30; 260 bbls. Old Mess, on the spot, at $16 50. Dressed Hogs have been quiet at 6¼c.@7½c. Cut-meats have been dull, with sales of 10,000 ℔s. Rib Bellies, 11 ℔s. average, 9⅝c.; 10,000 ℔s. do., 9 to 10 ℔s. average, 9½c.; and 4,100 loose City Pickled Shoulders, 9c. Middles have been quiet at 8¾c.@9c. for Long Clear, and 9½c. for Short Clear. Lard has been weak, with sales of 1,000 tcs. for July, at 8¾c.@8 13-16c.; 1,000 tcs. for August, 8¾c.; 250 tcs. to arrive in August, at 8¾c.; 250 tcs. for September, 8 15-16c., b. p. b.; 500 tcs. for January, at 8½c.; 250 tcs. for October, 9 1-16c., b. p. b. City Steam has been dull with sales of 172 tcs. at 8⅜c. A lot of 500 tcs., for Chicago delivery, brought 7⅞c. cash. Beef has been in light demand within the range of from $8 25@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for new Extra do., ₽ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess; $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams in some demand within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands....Butter has been ruling strong. We quote at from 24c.@31c. for fair to choice State; 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 15c.@18c. for fair to very good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock. Cheese has been active and firm, State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@13¼c., chiefly at 12½c.@13c. for fine to strictly fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for fair to good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for very fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 8c.@12½c.; Western product at 9c.@12c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ₽ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Sales include 1,000 bbls. Refined at 17⅝c....Crude, in bulk, dull at 7⅝c....Refined quiet, and quoted here at 17⅝c.@17⅞c., and at Philadelphia at 18c....Refined, in cases, dull at 22¾c.@23¼c.....Naphtha inactive at 9½c.@10c.

SUGAR—Raw have been quiet at nominal prices; sales have been 105 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 5-16c.; 500 boxes do. at 9c.; 950 boxes do. at 9c.@9½c. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in less request, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's, 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9½c.@10¼c. ₽ ℔.

SALT—The demand has been on a moderate scale, at about previous quotations, with Liverpool Ground ranging at $1 40@$1 90; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and, from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack request at 7c., gold, ₽ ℔.

SOAP—There has been a fair jobbing trade noted, domestic product attracting most attention and prices ruling steady. We quote: Castile at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₽ ℔.

SPICES—Business has been moderately active, in job lots, but in invoices transactions have been restricted. Prices have been well supported. Mace quoted at $1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.@26c.; Cloves, 26½c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., ₽ ℔., gold.

SKINS—For Goat, the market is quiet. Sales for the past two weeks are reported of 400 bales of Mexican, 200 bales Curacoa, 49 bales Maracaibo, and 20 bales Payta. Receipts have been 237 bales Mexican via New-Orleans and Brasos, 88 bales from Aspinwall, 13 bales from Porto Cabello, and 113 dozen from Monte Christo. Deer—The market has been active for the past two weeks. Sales are reported of 25,000 ℔s. Central American, 5,000 ℔s. Sisal and Campeachy, 61,000 ℔s. Porto Cabello, 3,800 ℔s. Para, and 1,500 ℔s. Truxillo. Receipts for the same time have been 430 bales from Porto Cabello, 79 bales from Para, 61 bales from Vera Cruz, &c., 7 bales from Minatitlan, 61 do. from Aspinwall, and 25 do. from Texas, &c. *Deer*—Honduras, 57½c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; Chagres, 62½c.; Campeachy, 55c.; Sisal, 57½c.; San Juan, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Parto Cabello, 55c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 60c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c. currency, ₽ ℔. *Goat*—Tampico, 46½c.; Matamoras, 46½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Bogota, 42c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 35c.; East India Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 57½c.@60c.

TALLOW—Has been ruling firm with a moderate inquiry. Sales have been 250 bbls. at 8⅜c.; 25,000 ℔s. prime out-of-town stock, 8¼c.; 30,000 ℔s. do. 7¼c.@8¼c.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet, with a sale of 50 bbls. at 95c.

WOOL—A more general and rather more satisfactory demand has been noted for stock in the local market, mainly for manufacturing purposes, though, in part, on trade account. Supplies have been held with more confidence. Domestic Fleece has been selling with comparative freedom at, on the whole, very steady rates, influenced, to some extent, by the reports from the interior, which have been favorable to the owners of desirable grades. There has also been more inquiry for Domestic Pulled, mostly for Europe, at essentially unaltered figures. Combing Wool has attracted a fair share of attention, as have also Texas, California, and unwashed stock, within our range. Rather more animation has been noted in foreign, with the main dealings in Cape, Montevideo, and Port Philip; and on a somewhat firmer basis as to values. The reported transactions embrace during the week equal about 265,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece at from 35c.@50c., mainly the better grades at from 45c.@50c., including several lots of Ohio at 49c.@50c., and Michigan at 45c.@47½c.; 75,000 ℔s. domestic Pulled, super and extra, part at 40c.@45.; 65,000 ℔s. unwashed stock at steady rates; 35,000 ℔s. Combing, mostly at 60c.; 48,000 ℔s. Texas at from 28c.@35c.; 37,000 ℔s. California Fall within the range of 17c.@23c., the inside price for burry stock; 29,000 ℔s. California Spring chiefly at 25c.@30c.; 5,000 ℔s. Mexican at 21c.; 100 bales Cape at 34c.; 50 bales do., in bond, at 17c., (gold,) for the Canada market; 50 bales Port Philip at 42c.; and 65,000 ℔s. Montevideo on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The market has been ruling quiet and very firm. The engagements have been: To Liverpool, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain, at 12½d.; 800 bales Cotton, at 5-16c.@⅜c. The charters were: An Austrian bark, (now at Fall River,) hence to Trieste, with 500 hhds. Tobacco, at 72s. 6d.; an American brig, hence to direct port in the United Kingdom, 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 8s. 3d.; an American ship, 1,145 tons, hence to Antwerp, general cargo; a British bark, from Philadelphia, to a Continental port, with 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at various rates, according to lay days; a ship, hence to Constract, with 5,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 8s. 6d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, July 26.—Wool—The receipts of domestic Wool have been 12,430 bales, against 6,781 bales for the corresponding week of 1872, and 9,268 bales in 1871. There have been no receipts of foreign Wool. The past has been the most active week since January last. Upward of 2,500,000 ℔s. of domestic Wool have been received, and the sales have been upward of 2,000,000 ℔s. As far as our market is concerned stock is not allowed to accumulate to any extent, and the new clip of the West and California continues to be taken by manufacturers about as fast as it is received. In prices there is no improvement to notice. Some of the best and most responsible manufacturers have been operating during the week, and receivers have been free sellers at last week's prices, in some instances submitting even to slight concessions, so that high prices in the interior and favorable advices from abroad have not as yet had any influence here. The range of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been mostly from 45c. to 50c., the latter price for Ohio Double Extra and above, and in a few instances as high as 51c. was obtained for very desirable lots of the same grade. The transactions in California Wool have been about 650,000 ℔s., prices still running to 35c. for the best grades of Northern. Quotations—Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, 46c.@51c.; Michigan, 45c.@50c.; Western and New-York, 40c.@50c.; Delaine and Combing, washed, 50c.@57½c.; unwashed Delaine and Combing, 40c.@42½c.; unwashed Fleeces, 29c.@40c.; Tub, 52c.@54c.; Spring California, 20c.@35c.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring at $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 Spring at $1 20¼ cash, $1 20 July, $1 14½ August; No. 3 Spring at $1 04½@$1 05; Rejected at 90c.@91c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed at 38¾c. regular, spot, 36c. August, 37⅞c. September; Rejected at 33c.; High Mixed at 36½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 27½c. spot, 26½c. August; Rejected at 25c.@25¼c. Rye dull, drooping, and nominal; No. 2 at 56c.@57c. Barley quiet and unchanged; nothing doing in spot sales; September at 80c.@81c. Whisky in fair demand and advanced to 92c. Pork quiet but firm at $15 75 for round lots; $16 for small lots; sales for August at $15 62½@$15 65. Lard quiet and weak; held at $7 95. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders at 7⅛c.; Short Rib Middles at 8⅞c.@9c.; Long Ribs at 8½c., all loose, with sales. Bacon steady and unchanged. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 329,000 bushels Corn, 98,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 116,000 bushels; Corn, 213,743 bushels; Oats, 70,087 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 139,970 bushels; Corn, 145,998 bushels; Oats, 27,967 bushels; Barley, 13,850 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 12,400 bushels; Corn, 56,290 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels. Canal Freights higher; Wheat, 10¼c.; Corn, 9¼c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. Flour steady; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber Winter, $7 50@$8 50; White Winter, $9@$9 75. Wheat dull and dragging; no trade save in small quantities; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 30; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; sales limited to car lots; sales, 5,000 bushels at 45c. Oats quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; New No. 3 Fall, $1 25; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 41. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 37c.@37½c. on the track; 39c. bid in elevator. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 30c. cash; 27½c. August; 25¼c.@25½c. seller all the year. Rye quiet at 60c.@63c. Whisky firm at 91c. Pork quiet at $16 50@16 62½. Dry-salted Meats firm; small packed lots of Shoulders, 8c. Bulk Meats—Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon steady; jobbing and order lots of Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Lard quiet; Summer held 7⅞c.; Refined sells in a small way at 7⅝c.@7¾c. Live Hogs unchanged at $4 10@$4 60. Cattle steady with a good demand; inferior to common, $1 75@$3 50; medium to choice, $3 75@$5 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour unchanged and steady. Wheat steady; choice Amber, $1 63@$1 65; good to prime Red, $1 55@$1 60; common to fair do., $1 40@$1 50; Western Red, $1 40@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 50. Corn quiet; Southern White, 85c.@86c.; do. Yellow, nominal at 60c.; Mixed Western, nominal at 57c. Oats dull; Southern, 45c.@48c.; Mixed Western, 40c.@43c.; White do., 44c.@46c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $19 25@$19 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon in good jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@16½c. Lard steady at 8¾c.@9c. Western Butter firm and in fair demand; good to choice, 18c.@21c. Whisky firm and scarce at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Petroleum unchanged. Flour steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50. Wheat declining; Red, $1 60@$1 63; White new was sold at $1 65@$1 85. Rye, Western, at 75c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 60c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@60c.; damaged and wet, 45c.@57c. Oats dull; White, 50c.@52c.; Mixed, 41c.@44c. Whisky, 96c.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain unchanged. Pork steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon in fair demand and steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@16c.; plain, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c., loose, ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierce, 9c.@9½c.; Keg, 10c. Steam, 8½c.; cream, ½c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 92c.

TOLEDO, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 55; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 56; July, $1 55½; August, $1 35; September, $1 36; new Amber Michigan, $1 34; No. 1 Red, $1 55; new do., $1 42; No. 2 Red, August, $1 34; Rejected Red, $1 03; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 56; new do., $1 40. Corn a shade better; High Mixed, August, 43c.; September, 44c.@44¼c.; Low Mixed, spot, 40¼c.@42c.; September, 43½c.; no grade, 37c.; Damaged, 31½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 32c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c.; to Kingston, 8½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 26.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 51. Corn dull; sales 3,100 bushels at 52c.@53c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for bolted; $1 10 for unbolted ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$22 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—16,400 bushels Corn, 1,618,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—3,100 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Peas, 1,549,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Flour dull at $6 50@$7. Wheat firm at $1 25@$1 30. Corn steady at 43c.@45c. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 33c.@43c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions firmer. Pork—Sales at $16. Lard dull and nominal; Steam held 8½c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders held 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.; demand ⅛c. lower. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Whisky firm at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 26½; No. 2, $1 20⅜, cash or July; $1 17¼, August. Oats steady; No. 2, 27½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 58c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 991; market dull; prices weak; sales of fair to choice shipping Steers, $5 20@$5 35; common to good Texans, $2 80@$4 30; shipments, 2,767. Hogs—Receipts, 141; market dull for common, fairly active for good grades; $4 40@$4 50 for common to fair, $4 60@$4 75 for good to choice, with a few extras at $4 80@$4 85; shipments, 1,050. Sheep—Receipts, 412; market unchanged.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Old Winter Red unchanged; No. 1, $1 55; No. 2, $1 38, spot; new Red selling at $1 38 for No. 1, spot; $1 28 for No. 2; $1 24, August. Corn steady and unchanged; High Mixed, 49c.; Low Mixed, 48c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 36c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, July 26—Noon.—Flour steady; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 52c.; 1,500 bushels High Mixed at 53c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c. to New-York.

DETROIT, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 84@$1 85; No. 1 White, $1 73; closed, $1 71; Amber Michigan scarce at $1 57@$1 58. Corn steady at 46c. Oats steady at 40c.@41c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—Corn quiet; Yellow Mixed, 59c.@60c.; White Mixed, 70c.@71c.; White, 72c. Bran dull at 80c.@85c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9½c.; Sides, 10⅞c.@11½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¼.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—White, 62c.@63c.; Yellow, 53c.@54c. Oats dull and declining at 43c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Sides, 10⅜c.@10¾c. Pork and Lard dull and nominal.

ALBANY, July 26.—Wheat dull but steady. Rye abundant and dull. Corn weak; fair supply, limited demand; sales, 400 bushels Western Mixed at 57c. Nothing doing in Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.—Spirits Turpentine dull and declining at 38c. Resin dull; no sales reported. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3 55.

ROPES FOR FIREMEN.

The Boston *Traveller* suggests to the Committee on the Reorganization of the Fire Department of that city that there ought to be attached to every hose-carriage a tail-block and about 140 feet of 2½-inch rope snugly coiled up, with the turns carefully taken out of it before coiled, and arranged in such a way that a man could easily carry it on his back upstairs to the top of a building. The *Traveller* says: "The whole weight of such a coil need not exceed fifty pounds. Let there be a small hook in each end of the rope, and a hook in the end of the tail attached to the block. Manila hemp rope, being limber, would be the best. When an alarm of fire sounds, let it be the duty of one man to proceed to the scene of the fire as fast as possible. If it should be in a high building, and there is a chance to ascend by the stairs, let the rope be carried up to the most convenient window, shut the room door to keep the smoke out, then make fast the tail-block, and throw both ends of the rope into the street. One end can readily be hooked around the hose, and then the crowd below, taking hold of the other end, could run the hose up to the top of any building in a few seconds. There a man would be on hand to receive it and know how to arrange it for service without delay. Those who own high buildings would do well to have such a coil of rope themselves independent of the fire department. But as manila rope is liable to swell when in contact with water, whale-line might be used in preference. This rope would also be a means of escape for the hosemen when they found the place too hot for them. With the bight of it around under the arms and the hook over the rope, a man taking hold of the other part could easily lower himself into the street, having first sent the hose down. The same process could easily be used for raising or lowering ladders, or for taking out light furniture from upper stories."

THE GOETHE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Goethe literature, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just received an important addition in the shape of three large volumes of correspondence, edited by Prof. Bratanet, of the University of Cracow. One of these is entitled *Goethe's Correspondence with the Brothers Humboldt*, and contains a long series of letters, ranging from 1795 to 1832, exchanged chiefly by Goethe with William von Humboldt. The German notices speak of it as worthy to be compared, in point of general interest, with the famous Schiller and Goethe correspondence. The other two volumes are published as *Correspondence on Natural Science*, and embrace the twenty years of Goethe's life between 1812 and 1832, when he carried on a most voluminous correspondence on scientific subjects with various writers and students of more or less importance. Some of these, indeed, are names so little known even in Germany that the editor finds it necessary to extend his work to the inquiry as to who they were, and in what order they wrote to the sage of Weimar. Of the more obscure writers, it is evident that many were altogether unknown to the great man they addressed; and, though he has expressly left their letters to him as materials for publication, the compliment seems rather a doubtful one, as a number of them were certainly never answered nor even acknowledged.

THE MAIL ROBBERY AT LANCASTER.

Julius Felker, of Lancaster, Penn., accused of robbing the mail in that city, had a hearing on the charge before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, in Philadelphia, on Friday. The testimony was that the accused took a check to one of the banks at Lancaster, and was arrested there on suspicion that it had been stolen. On his person, when searched, a postal card was found addressed to Messrs. Harrison & Bro., Philadelphia, and in his vest pocket, a draft for $20 from the National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, to the Fourth National Bank of New-York. A torn envelope was also in the possession of Felker, and all these things had come from one or more mail pouches which had been stolen from the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Lancaster. The testimony as to the manner in which the robbery was perpetrated showed carelessness on the part of the official whose duty it was to protect the pouches until they were placed in the mail-car. The accused was held for his appearance at court.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

Hon. William R. Archer, a member of the Senate of Illinois, was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of the new Railroad law of the State, and may be accepted as a competent authority upon its proper construction. In response to letters upon the subject, he said that in his opinion the railroad officials not only miscontrue the law in their largely increased rates and charges for the transportation of freight, but violate it and other laws governing them as common carriers, and which may be enforced against them under the Constitution and laws of the State. He writes: "The law of the last session provides for schedules of rates to be fixed by the Railroad Commissioners, but which do not take effect as evidence of reasonable rates until after the meeting of the General Assembly in January next. The heavy local rates on short distances now charged by the railroad companies cannot in my judgment be sustained or upheld by any just or proper construction of the late law. The position taken by the companies that they cannot discriminate by less rates for large and frequent shipments upon fair and usual business principles is, also, in my opinion, a perversion of the law, instead of a fair and reasonable construction of it. The Railroad Commissioners, in the discharge of their duties under the law, will prepare the schedules of rates for passenger fare and transportation of freight for all the companies doing business in this State, and those rates will take effect and govern from and after the 16th of January next. Now, if railroad companies in this State choose to carry large and frequent shipments for less than legal rates fixed for all, they may safely do so. There is nothing in the law to prohibit just and reasonable discriminations of this character. They are supported by common reason and fair business principles, and not infringed or forbidden by law. I do not believe that the present high rates, and refusal to discriminate justly and reasonably by less rates for large shipments, is according to the law of the last session, but contrary to its letter and spirit, as will be made manifest when the law goes into full effect under the rates fixed by the Commissioners. They are the rates and rules that must govern, and not the present rates fixed by the companies."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LION PARK.—MILITARY CONCERT by the Saxon Band.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Yesterday was such a day as must have satisfied everybody of the necessity of the work which the Board of Health has lately been doing. The heat was very great, and all day there was a succession of heavy storms, which only made the atmosphere more oppressive—at least until toward evening. It was what people call "muggy" weather—what in the East would be called cholera weather. At such seasons too much regard cannot be paid to cleanliness, and the beginning made by the Board of Health in purifying the City does not come a day too soon. By all means let it go on with its good work. Centre Market cries loudly for its inspection, and the stalls at the corner of Broome and Centre streets ought at once to be demolished. The refuse of the market should be carted away at reasonable hours, and not be suffered to pollute the atmosphere all day long. The Board of Health will have the full support of the public in any measures it may take for the improvement of the City.

It appears that Mr. GLADSTONE thinks a salary of $1,200 a year (£200) quite enough for the best educated men who enter the English civil service. He appointed his own son to a berth of £1,000 a year; while a Senior Wrangler received a £200 clerkship. An English paper thinks this unfair. But what is the good of a man being Prime Minister if he cannot pick out the fat offices for his own kith and kin? Mr. GLADSTONE is the "poor man's friend," so he says, and he is evidently desirous of keeping poor men from the temptation of riches. In that way he is their benefactor—and we are surprised that any English paper should be so indecent as to criticise unfavorably the conduct of the great philanthropist who has forever allayed Irish discontent.

On Saturday several additional accidents were caused in Fifth-avenue through the blasting operations now going on at the corner of Fiftieth-street, and other streets close by. Scarcely a day passes on which runaway horses do not bring their drivers to grief at this part of the City. Enormous charges of powder, or nitro-glycerine, are used, for the contract has to be finished within a certain space of time, and if the contractor is the means of maiming a few citizens, what of it? Is not one man as good as another, and better too? It is said that the owner of the lot or lots covets a house on Fifth-avenue which adjoins his property, and is trying to drive the tenant out. At present the blasting appears to be gradually destroying the house, and shaking the neighborhood for a long distance round. If anybody happens to be lying sick in that quarter, no doctor would give much for his or her chances of recovery. Could not the police prevail upon the contractor to use something less than a barrel of gunpowder with each blast?

Of all men ever set to do the work of referee at a boat race, decidedly Mr. JOHN C. BABCOCK may fairly claim to be the most incompetent and stupid. He seems to have had not the least idea what he was about. Whether the poor man's head was turned with excitement, or whether he is an habitual blunderer in all the relations of life, it is impossible to say. But he certainly bungled his job shamefully at Springfield. He first awarded the race to Harvard, and had to withdraw that decision—though why he gave the decision, and why he withdrew it, he clearly has not the remotest idea. The whole affair must seem to him like a hideous dream. Let us hope that he will collect his faculties by and by, and never be asked to act as umpire any more.

The *Herald*, which professes to be anxious to destroy the business of fortune-telling in another city, does its best to encourage it here. Yesterday it published a string of advertisements from persons whom it has itself described as procuresses of the vilest stamp. Moreover, it lends its office out as a place of assignation, as may be seen any day from its "personal" advertisements. "Two brunettes" who were seen in a stage on Saturday are invited to send their addresses to the *Herald* office; and several other persons are told that they can direct their letters to the same convenient establishment. It carries on a trade within its own walls which it condemns as immoral in Philadelphia. But then the game pays the *Herald* folks in New-York—whereas they make nothing out of the assignation business in Philadelphia. Morality is all very well so long as you lose nothing by it. As the *Herald* said yesterday on this subject, "Shall the man who looks forward to his soup and his celery detect the impress of the infinite in the aroma of the ocean?" We should say not, but we do not know much about it.

The dispatches from Madrid indicate a resolute spirit on the part of the Government, for which there is some reason in the reported successes of the Republican troops. The insurgents in Seville and Valencia are said to be on the point of surrendering without conditions, having already offered to capitulate if terms could be obtained, which the Government commanders refused. The same dispatches, however, speak of heavy reinforcements being required at Valencia, and of the railroad to Seville having been cut at several points, which are facts of quite a different significance. Meanwhile, with that strange sentimentalism which crops out in most unexpected places with the Latin races, the Spanish Cortes has declared itself in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. An English-speaking Legislature would like to settle the question whether the Government *can* hang any one before deciding whether it will.

MR. GROESBECK AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The foremost Democrat of the country, Mr. GROESBECK, of Ohio, in a letter which we publish this morning, admits that his party is ruined, and that it must be dissolved. "I believe," he says, "the historical Democratic organization is spoiled. Blundering constantly for the last ten years, and shattered by many defeats, it surrendered finally at the last Presidential election. It cannot recall that surrender, or the confessions then made, and it has no longer strength enough for victory." These facts are obvious enough. Most Democrats have admitted the destruction of their party since the fatal indorsement of Mr. GREELEY last year. Many of them admitted it before that, and regarded that step as leading to new combinations, and only justifiable because it might make a new point of departure. A most curious fallacy runs through the treatment of this question by the Democratic Press, and appears in Mr. GROESBECK's letter. It is, that the Democratic organization was something with a life of its own, and a species of individual will. Though Mr. GROESBECK sees the fallacy of this conception in some of its applications, and undertakes to disown it, it is evident that it still influences his mind. He speaks of the organization as having "blundered constantly for ten years." But what he doubtless regards as blunders have been acts inevitable to a minority controlled by the feelings and opinions which controlled the Democracy. Opposition to the war, haste to defend the South from the consequences of defeat, desire to restore the white race in the South to political supremacy, violent prejudice against the political equality of the negro, opposition to the amendments which fixed in the Constitution the results of the war—these were undoubtedly parts of a policy sure to gradually break up the party. But they could not have been avoided. They fairly expressed the prejudices of the vast majority of the party, and they seemed to open the shortest and most promising road to a return to power. And no other course could have been taken.

Mr. GROESBECK's declaration that his party is a thing of the past is the most noteworthy portion of his letter. He undertakes to point out what the members of this shattered organization should do. But he only brings out more clearly the fact that they have no common ground on which to make a stand. There is nothing the country wants done which they can promise to do better than the Republican Party can do it. All the country needs at present is an honest, efficient government. That we get in a fair degree from the Republican Party. It might be improved, but improvement is more likely to come through Republicans than through Democrats. The government will not be transferred on mere promises. And what else can the Democrats now offer? Offering these, what guarantees can they give that their promises will be kept? None. On the contrary, the presumption is continually against them. The answer to all their pretensions is in a single word—Tammany. That will be, so long as it is remembered, something Democrats, by whatever name called, cannot get over. People might forget the passions of the war after its objects were completely established. But they will not readily forget that record of impudent and gigantic knavery on the part of the leaders, of cynical and selfish tolerance of knavery on the part of the masses.

It is only necessary to read Mr. GROESBECK's letter to see how utterly without an objective point are the men who were Democrats a year ago. His letter is, in decent and rather feeble phrase, a repetition of the tedious and senseless nothings of the Presidential campaign. He proposes a new party, but he has no new aim to propose for it, no new bond of union by which to bring its members together. The profession of the new party, like that of the old, is to be an empty negation. It is to "antagonize the party administrating our affairs at almost every point." A few of these points of antagonism, Mr. GROESBECK undertakes to define. The new party should "oppose all forms of monopoly." In what its opposition is to consist, or wherein it can claim to oppose monopoly more effectively or sincerely than the Republican Party, Mr. GROESBECK does not say. It should "oppose centralization." We should be glad to have any ten Democrats, who never held an office or sought one, try to give us a definition of that sounding term. They could not do it. It is a word without a meaning to nine-tenths of the voters of every party. There is nothing in our present condition to which it corresponds, and which is important enough to attract general attention. As an idea with which to inspire a party "opposition to centralization" is mere moonshine.

Mr. GROESBECK touches lightly on one fact of some importance, but he is obviously conscious that it cannot be turned to account in organizing a party of which the old Democrats are to be members. It is free trade. "The new organization," he says, "should make it one of its cardinal doctrines. There should be no equivocation or double meaning about this." And then he plunges straightway into suggestions which are not worthy of his reputation. He proceeds to discuss a "*prohibitory* tariff." There is no such thing as a prohibitory tariff in operation in the United States. If Mr. GROESBECK's new party hopes to shatter the Republican Party on that point, it will be disappointed. Talking of a "prohibitory tariff" will amuse many; it will arouse no one. If the tariff is to be made an issue in national politics, some decent regard must be shown to facts. This is, of course, not obligatory. Mr. GROESBECK and his friends can defy facts, if they please, but they will have their labor for their pains. They cannot induce the people to make a change in the administration of the country for the purpose of abolishing what does not exist.

We have no desire to poach on Mr. GROESBECK's preserves. It is the precious privilege of Democratic statesmen now to show that their party standard is in the mud, and to point out to their demoralized followers where they are to seek a new one. And if we were inclined to usurp this onerous office, we have no reason to suppose we could do any better than those who are dismally toiling at it. If we were asked to say what the Democrats can do to be saved—as a separate party—we should give it up. But since all their own leaders are so emphatic in advising them to do something that will convince every one that they are *not* Democrats, we may be allowed to suggest one obvious and effective course: It is to join the Republicans.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MR. HAVEMEYER.

The Democrats are rejoicing greatly over Mr. HAVEMEYER's faithlessness to all his pledges. They appear to think that his conduct affords them an opportunity of exulting over the Republican Party. Providence appears to have made the latter-day Democrat without a memory. Mr. HAVEMEYER is not now, and never was, and never will be, a Republican. He was chosen by the Republicans in obedience to the appeal from all sides that reform should not be made a partisan undertaking. "Do not," it was said, "seek to use your victory for the benefit of your party. It was a victory in which you derived some assistance from Democrats, and it would not be just on your part to limit your choice of men for office to Republicans. Give Democrats a fair chance." Mr. EATON, and many other men whose advice was worth attention, recommended us to cast aside all selfish and partisan considerations. It was very reasonable advice, and it was taken. We chose a Democrat for Mayor, and now we are asked to accept as Republicans the responsibility of his acts. It was easy to choose a Democrat; it was not so easy to make him either a wise or an honest man. We picked out the best Democrat at our command. It is true that he sought the office rather pertinaciously; but many worthy men act in that way when an office seems to be going begging. His respectability was beyond doubt—his abilities were, or used to be half a century ago, of an average kind. Republicans had no reason to suppose that Mr. HAVEMEYER was either a mischievous or foolish man himself, or that he was the tool of other men who were.

A Democrat was elected, and Republicans are now taunted with the failure of their attempts to organize an efficient City Government, because this Democrat has acted in accordance with the recent traditions of his party—that is, with conspicuous bad faith, and an indecent disregard of the public interests. He is filling every office with his private friends. He is disinterring species of politicians which we all hoped were becoming extinct, and putting them in the most important positions. His chief adviser is said to be OLIVER CHARLICK. His favorite companion is the publisher of an indecent paper, whom he has promoted to the office of Superintendent of Police—as if in bitter mockery of the very name of Reform. He insists upon filling the Department of Parks with his cronies. To remonstrances, private or public, he turns a deaf ear. He calumniates the men to whom he owes his election. On the day after the election, he withdrew to his home utterly unnerved and broken down, fearing that he had been "counted out." He had always professed that he never wanted the office, but when he thought he had lost it, he was well-nigh moved to tears. But for the men whom he took the first opportunity to assail, he most undoubtedly would have been counted out. Tammany had made all its arrangements for that purpose. Does anybody remember how Mr. HAVEMEYER's majority melted away in the first part of the day after the election? By sundown there would have been no trace of it left. But the Reformers saved him, and he has rewarded them by quartering all his old "chums" on the public Treasury. If there are any of his friends, between the ages of 65 and 100, traveling abroad still unprovided for, now is the time for them to hasten to New-York. The Mayor will take care of them.

Some people will say that all this comes of adopting the non-partisan theory. There is a show of reason on their side. Republicans have, in truth, never done any good, either for themselves or the public, by taking up with Democrats. But all Democrats are not knaves, like TWEED on the one hand, nor are they instruments of schemers, like HAVEMEYER on the other hand. To HAVEMEYER we owe many of the worst appointments ever made. And yet there were some journals which demanded that the sole appointing power should be placed in his hands. A man who is capable of the infamy of choosing the publisher of an immoral print for Superintendent of Police, was to have the unquestioned right and authority to fill with his creatures every important post in the City. When this demand was made, we protested against it on the ground that it was by far too great a power to intrust to the hands of any one man. He might be a man of previously good character—and yet he might seriously abuse such a prerogative. This was our argument, and the *doctrinaires* were, as usual, very wrath with us for using it. Yet time has proved, and more than proved, the justice of our suggestions. The short cut to office now is to have known the Mayor for thirty or forty years, or to be partners with him in some profitable business. There never was such "reform" seen in this world before. It may ruin Mr. HAVEMEYER—but unfortunately, it will also prove a great injury to the City. It is nothing to the discredit of the Republicans to say that they elected him. So they did—but they did it with a good motive. They threw aside all considerations of their own advantage, and went to the Democrats for a candidate. The Democratic papers say they were fools for their pains. It looks very like it—but the reproach does not come with a good grace from Democrats. It is their man, a man bred in their school, steeped in their traditions, and carrying out their principles, who is now dividing the City among his boon companions, going to the publishing office of an obscene paper for one of his chief assistants, and making a burlesque of the whole work of reform. Republicans are not to be blamed for "rising superior" to partisan candidates, and choosing "an honest Democrat" for office—unless, indeed, you choose to blame them for their credulity. They are not likely to commit *that* error again.

TRUST COMPANIES.

In discussing the affairs of the Brooklyn Trust Company and its shameful mismanagement, the institution has been for the most part considered as an ordinary bank. Its directors have been assumed to have the same degree of responsibility as those of banks of deposit and discount, and the directors themselves seem to think they can resume business if they can satisfy the conditions imposed on banks. But this conception of the character of the company, and of the obligations resting on its managers, is an entirely inadequate one. The company was literally what its name implied, an institution of trust. It was in some respects like a savings bank, and the degree of fidelity and caution demanded in its management ought to have been recognized as greater even than in the case of a savings bank. It was empowered not only to receive deposits from business men, to pay interest thereon, and to lend out these deposits on banking securities, but to accept trusts committed to it by order of the courts, including surrogates; to hold, manage, buy, and sell real estate, and to act as trustee and agent for married women in respect to their separate property. The company could be appointed guardian for infants, and was empowered to invest the income of its wards' estates, and for its management of these estates and the safety of their proceeds it was not obliged to give a bond, as is the case with other guardians, but was permitted to offer the naked responsibility of the company. It will be readily seen that there is no other institution which has such peculiar duties imposed upon it as these. There are but few trust companies in the United States; but they are extended concerns, and it would be interesting to know how far their charters resemble that of the Brooklyn company.

It is to be hoped that, in one respect at least, there is a peculiarity in the Brooklyn case. It is in the entire want of limitation upon the discretion of the managers of the company as to investments. One clause of the Brooklyn Company's charter reads:

"The trustees shall have a discretionary power of investing the moneys received by them in trust (*i. e.*, all moneys received by them,) in public stocks of the United States, or of this State, or in the bonds or stocks of any incorporated city, or town, or county in this State, authorized by the Legislature, or *in such real or personal security as they may deem proper*."

The charter adds, after this absolute license, as if in mockery:

"But the said company shall not hold stock in any private incorporated company beyond ten thousand dollars."

Now, savings banks are limited to certain specified investments. These are either public stocks, that is, the stocks of political corporations, or bonds and mortgages on property double in value the amount of the lien. Even this rigid limitation is justly regarded as not rigid enough, since it includes certain kinds of town bonds. The object of the limitation is to make perfectly secure the savings deposited in the banks. Yet a considerable portion of the deposits and moneys collected by a trust company are certainly as sacred as those of any savings bank, while the managers are under greater temptation to make doubtful investments returning high rates of interest, because they are allowed to pay interest on their deposits at any rate up to seven per cent. But the investments of this Brooklyn company were left absolutely without limit. The note of one of its customers, unindorsed, without collaterals for any amount, would come within the terms of the charter. Such a gigantic loop-hole for fraud and carelessness ought not to have been created by statute.

As we have said, it is to be hoped that this feature in the laws regulating trust companies is peculiar to the company recently suspended. It is, in our opinion, quite plain that this company cannot continue its business with any such license open to it, and expect the confidence of the community. The men who have nominally been at the head of the company, and who were by law, and according to public belief, responsible for its management, do not seem to have had the first glimmering of an idea as to the extent and sacredness of the trust confided to them. They do not even now have any such idea. They show neither the courage nor the ability to deal with the consequences of their miserable negligence. They certainly are not the men with whom the affairs of such a company should be again trusted. And, in any case, whether they, or others, assume control of the company, it never should be allowed to pass another session of the Legislature without a thorough overhauling of its charter.

NO CHANGE OF FRONT.

It is evident enough that the Roman Catholic Church has not changed her opinions, even in this country, as to the matter of education, from the persistence with which she has demanded her share of the school moneys—as if the division of those moneys would not end in the destruction of the whole system. Failing to secure this, we now see her constructing a school system of her own, and getting Protestant money in many instances to aid her. Just now there seems to be a particular activity in this direction, both in our own City and elsewhere; but weak-kneed Protestants need not suppose that any concession by which the Bible would be excluded from the public schools would help the matter. It is *more* religion (that is of her own sort) the Roman Catholic Church claims to want; but the fact is, that the secular studies in the common schools, which have no tinge of denominationalism, liberalize the mind too much—the study of history, for instance; and the Church prefers to have such instruction from channels that will give her own construction to even secular events.

"In Europe we have a recent illustration of this persistence in the declaration of the "Conservative Catholic" Party in Austria, by their Electoral Committee, which has no hesitation in avowing in its platform that the Roman Catholic Church should have exclusive supervision of all schools where the youth of that denomination are taught. They also declare in favor of the maintenance of all "confessional schools."

We may also refer to the recent brilliant speech of M. DEAK, in the Chamber of Hungarian Deputies, as an illustration of how carefully liberal European statesmen find it necessary to watch the political influence of the Latin Church, and how desirous they are to circumscribe its authority within reasonable limits. BISMARCK is far from standing alone in this matter. Alarmed, doubtless, by the persistent agitation in Austria, and perhaps by the reaction in France, M. DEAK, in this speech, touches the very marrow of the ecclesiastical question. He insisted that one of the most difficult matters for a European State to settle is its relations with the confessional Churches (Roman Catholic and Greek); but he did not express any apprehension of any other. It will be seen that he designates them by a single epithet, which tells one of the great secrets both of their strength and their danger to republics. He believes in non-interference with such confessional Churches until they first attack the Government; and then, he might have added, that the interference should be rather with the law-breakers than with the Church itself. While he suggests that these Churches have interlaced their roots into the very foundations of European society and government, to such an extent that it seems impracticable to tear up that connection by main force, yet he insists that the system of separation between Church and State, as in America, is vastly preferable to any State Church. It is on this account that he prefers a purely "civil marriage;" *that* he insists upon; and then any such religious ceremonies as the parties may elect. As a complete illustration of his position upon the Church and State question, he instances the fact that the prelates of both the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches are members of the House of Hungarian Magnates—the Upper House. He would, when this body is reorganized, simply provide that no one should belong to it simply by virtue of his office; if bishops are chosen, let them be chosen in the same way as laymen. He did not desire to dictate to the Church, and say how it should be organized, but held that the State could provide that the Church should *not* be organized to the public injury. And this Protestants in this country can well bear in mind. In fact, all M. DEAK's utterances are very suggestive, and not without their value here; and the cordial reception of his opinions by the Hungarian Deputies proves that they, at least, have a clear view of the situation.

ABOUT PRISONS.

At the International Penitentiary Congress, subsequently followed by our National Prison Congress at Baltimore, a thoughtful study was made of the whole subject of crime, its prevention and punishment; and Mr. WINES, our Commissioner to the former, in his report to the Government gives a far more satisfactory statement of the conclusions arrived at by the eminent men who took part in the International Congress than any which appeared in the journals of the time. Without touching upon the fruitful suggestions there thrown out as to the prevention of crime, which to a certain degree must be pure theory, we shall briefly glance at a few of the statements made in reference to the practical management of prisons. It was universally conceded by the Congress that revenge for crime, as such, was not to be thought of, and that the best interests of society demanded that punishment should be principally used as a deterrent against future mischief. The protection of the community was the great object to be secured, and it seemed plain that this result could not be attained by breaking down the moral or vital force of the transgressors, or making them mere machines. To prevent them from again becoming hurtful, they must needs be in a certain sense regenerated; their manhood must be appealed to, not broken, and they must be taught that it pays to be honest. Society, some of the members thought, had a certain share of responsibility in the matter of crime on account of its neglected duties toward the poor, and this must be considered when the question of punishment arises.

At the very outset, there was a difference of opinion as to whether solitary or collective imprisonment would best produce the required result. Both had eloquent advocates. In defense of solitary imprisonment, it was urged that the dread of its severity not only tended to deter crime but to prevent its repetition, and statistics were quoted to prove this. But on the other hand, it was contended that such a system as is in vogue in Philadelphia tends, by its isolation, to destroy hope, to remove all interest, to paralyze the faculties, and, if carried to its logical sequel, to cause insanity. The admirable Irish prisons system, (Sir WALTER CROFTON's) claimed to have the advantages of both the others. It requires a cellular imprisonment for nine months of the term for which the convict is sent, and this gives him a severe lesson, which does not last long enough to break him down. He is informed, at the outset, that good behavior will give him the advantages of a collective prison, and if he subsequently misbehave himself he is again placed in his solitary cell. Austria has, until recently, had only collective prisons, but since 1867, new prison constructions have been arranged, so that associated imprisonment may be combined with cellular, some of the prisoners being confined in cells during their whole term, but two days in the cell counts as three in the term of imprisonment. Belgium favors the cellular system in most of her prisons. Denmark tries both, while most of the other countries of Europe prefer the collective, many of them imitating our Auburn plan, which provides for isolation at night. This latter feature would probably be adopted everywhere if the prisons were large enough for the purpose. The weight of opinion and the universal practice in the great prisons of this country, except at Philadelphia, is against the exclusive employment of the cellular system.

In almost all the European prisons, some portion of the small earnings of the convict are given him or else reserved until his term expires. But in some countries—especially in France—the food given him is often so entirely insufficient that he must spend his little earnings for nourishment. In this country criminals are generally properly fed, as, indeed, they should be, and the same rule holds good in England: starvation is not a part of their sentence.

There was but one opinion as to the advantage of education and the eagerness with which the prisoners seek for it. So far from being a waste of time, it makes them more orderly, better fitted for contact with the world, and less liable to return. Libraries have been found to be very useful in this way, especially if they consist of really instructive books. Trades should be taught wherever practicable.

Much of the success of a prison, it is urged, depends upon its officials. If they can constitute a profession, and not be liable to removal without cause; if they can be made to understand that the more they enter into the feelings of their wards and set them a good example; the more of patient courage and high manhood they bring into their work, the more success they will have. Then the prison, instead of being, as it too often is, a mere graduating school of crime, whose influences are really to be feared by the community, will repress crime by making better men of criminals, in teaching them intelligent self-interest and self-control.

A STATE COPYRIGHT.

A curious question has arisen in Iowa relative to the State's power to copyright its laws, which, by vote of the Legislature, are now printed and sold for the benefit of the State. The question has been submitted to the Attorney General and he has replied: "The only grounds, I apprehend, upon which an application for an injunction to restrain the publication by Mills & Co. of their advertised edition, could be maintained, are either because the State owns or has in some way secured to itself exclusive copyright to the publication of the code, or because there is some statute which prohibits such publication by private individuals. I believe no steps have been taken to secure such copyright to the State, for the very simple yet sufficient reason that there is no law authorizing any person to act in the matter, or to take the initial steps essential to secure such copyright. It is quite probable that it would have been competent for the Legislature, when providing for the publication of the code, to also have provided for securing to the State the copyright of such publication, but this the Legislature did not do, and since it did not, and since there is no general statute upon the subject of securing to the State a copyright to any publication made by the State, it is to me quite clear that no action could have been taken by any one to secure the copyright in question."

BUTLER'S OPPONENT.

The recent meeting in Boston of Republicans who oppose the nomination of Gen. B. F. Butler for Governor, is favorably spoken of by most of the Republican papers of Boston. The *Advertiser* says it was "thoroughly representative," and that it indicates that "if Massachusetts is to be Butlerized this year at all, it will not be through the Republican Party." The *Journal* speaks of it as "decidedly among the best signs of the times," and says: "The question is not to be left in doubt, as it was two years ago, for the Republican State Convention to settle; the people must settle it beforehand in their district meetings. There is where the battle is to be fought and the victory won." The *Globe*, however, speaks in less certain terms, saying: "Few will be found to doubt the honesty or the ability of most of the gentlemen who formed the gathering of yesterday. On any ordinary political question the views of these gentlemen would be accepted as sound by a large majority of the people of this Commonwealth; hence the report of their proceedings will be read with unusual interest, and their action will have no little influence in deciding the important question which now attracts the attention of the people, not only of this State, but of the whole country. Further developments on both sides will be awaited with eager interest, and we may expect that our State will be excited by a contest more important, more interesting, and more deeply fraught with questions of vital importance than any that has ever been witnessed in the politics of the Commonwealth."

WISCONSIN NOMINEES.

Careful examination of its State Republican exchanges has shown the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* that for the first place on the Republican ticket Gov. Washburn will probably have no opposition, no other candidate having been proposed. Of the rest of the ticket it says: "For Lieutenant Governor the candidates are more numerous, the following gentlemen having been brought forward: A. M. Thomson, of the *Sentinel*; ex-Congressman John F. Potter, Senators Hiner, Eaton, Pratt, Baker, and Hon. H. D. Barron, and John W. Boyd. For Secretary of State the present incumbent, Mr. Breese, is a candidate, also John S. Dean, his assistant. In addition to these there are five others. For Treasurer Mr. Baetz, the present incumbent; Col. O. C. Johnson, Commissioner of Immigration, and D. W. Ball, of Green County, are candidates. For Attorney General the candidates are numerous. For Superintendent of Public Instruction Gen. Samuel Fallows, the present incumbent of the office; James MacAlister; Prof. S. S. Rockwood, of the Normal School at Whitewater, and Prof. Graham have been proposed. For Commissioner of Immigration B. W. Suckow and C. F. J. Moeller are mentioned."

GETTING FREE PASSES.

That "invariable" rules are sometimes disregarded is shown by results of the effort to do away with free railway passes in Illinois. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives illustrations as follows: "The Illinois Central Railway is the first transgressor, and this road was the first to nail its colors to the mast. Some time since a deputy bailiff of Judge Rogers' court, whose name is Hill, did some important service for the Illinois Central Road, and afterward had occasion to make a journey to the southern part of the State over the Illinois Central. Nothing could be more natural than that, knowing the obligations which the officers of the road owed him, he should apply for a pass to his place of destination. He straightway went to Mr. Jewett, the attorney of that road. Mr. Jewett told him that he could have the pass. Then Mr. Jewett indited a letter to Mr. Newell, the President, asking for a pass for the bailiff. Mr. Newell officially answered this letter, stating that he could not, in the face of the resolutions adopted, conscientiously issue the pass. Mr. Jewett, upon the receipt of the letter, became irate, and informed Mr. Newell that he did not care to have, neither would he have, any connection with a railway corporation that would not honor his requests for passes. This intimidation was too much for Mr. Newell's conscientious scruples, and the pass was issued to Mr. Jewett and handed to the bailiff. The second in the category of sinners is the Chicago and Alton Road. The contract entered into by the railway officials was so far qualified as to allow the issuing of passes to shippers of two cars or more of stock over the line of road. The St. Louis line adopted a rather novel method of evading this agreement. They comply with the spirit of the meeting so far as handling these passes to the shippers is concerned, but at the request of the shippers, the road leaves the space for the name unfilled, and blank passes are handed to the shippers, who insert the name of their friend. It is stated that quite a number of passes have been issued by the Chicago and Alton Railway in this manner and by the individuals holding them."

BALLOON VOYAGES.

Commenting upon Mr. John Wise's recent statements that Nadar's trip from Paris to Hanover, 600 miles, was made in six hours, and Mr. Green's from London to Weilburg, 500 miles, in about five hours, the Boston *Journal* says: "The duration of these two voyages are matters of record, and Mr. Wise goes behind his own record in one instance, at least, to prove the velocity of the upper air currents. Nadar's famous and nearly fatal voyage, for he descended in a gale of wind, was made Oct. 18-19, 1863, the balloon ascending from Paris on the first named date, and alighting near Nienburg, Hanover, the next morning. The time occupied in the voyage was seventeen hours. Nine passengers were carried in 'Le Geant' on this occasion, and the balloon rose to an altitude of 15,000 feet. An account of Mr. Green's voyage, written by Mr. Monck Mason, who with Mr. Robert Holland accompanied him in his aerial journey, appears in Mr. Wise's own work on aeronautics, (*A System of Aeronautics*, published in Philadelphia in 1850,) and from that source may be learned that the balloon ascended from Vauxhall at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th of November, 1836, and after being up all night descended near Weilburg, in the Duchy of Nassau. To quote Mr. Mason's own words in a foot-note on page 132 of Mr. Wise's book: 'It was 7:30 o'clock when this occurrence (the crippling of the balloon so that one of the party could leave the car) took place, and our descent could be fairly said to be completed. The duration of our voyage may therefore be estimated at exactly eighteen hours.' In regard to the direction traveled it may be added that Nadar sailed directly north-east, and that Green went to the south of east."

A VERDICT ON SMELLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A life-long resident of New-York, I may be pardoned if I decline to accept outward appearances as proof conclusive of honesty of purpose in any matters within the jurisdiction of a New-York Health Board. The names of Prof. Chandler and Dr. Smith add weight to any resolutions that may be passed by our present Commissioners, but there is an unfortunate wording in one of the resolutions passed by the board on the 23d inst., to which I ask your attention. After resolving that an inspector be stationed on the rendering boat to ascertain "when and where the rendering is conducted, and that if it should be found that rendering is carried on any where in New-York and its waters," (and now comes the wording that I take exception to,) "or that offensive gases are liberated, the inspector be ordered to cause the arrest, &c."

The placing of an inspector to discover the offensive gases liberated from a tightly-covered boiler was played upon the public by a previous board. Of course, the inspector reported that he could not smell anything offensive. Prof. Chandler is a skillful chemist, and knows the process used by the Rendering Company, and is aware that the gases are carried through a furnace with the intention of burning them, and that the odors which float over and settle upon the City whenever the wind permits cannot be detected by an inspector stationed on the boat. Even if the inspector should station himself at the top of the smoke-pipe he might not discover anything very offensive, provided the Rendering Company should take especial pains to consume their gases during his term of inspection. If the resolution from which I have quoted means that the inspector is to cause the arrest of all persons engaged in rendering upon the Rendering Company's boat, that is something definite; but if the inspector is to be allowed to report that he did not smell anything offensive during the operation, that would account for the portion of the resolution to which exception is taken, and there is room for the suspicion that the day of relief from the rendering nuisance is still distant. It seems very strange that so much maneuvering, so many resolutions and extra inspectors should be necessary, and I shall believe that it is all done for the purpose of ridding the City of a vile nuisance when I have positive proof that such riddance has become an accomplished fact.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that there is one plain, simple, honorable course which can be pursued effectively, and that is, to accept the opinion of a million or more of people, (who have for years done all the requisite inspecting without charge, and who have continually reported the vile odors which the present Health Board and everybody else knows emanate from the various rendering establishments,) and forbid positively and entirely all rendering of refuse animal matter within the City limits. All refuse matter should be carted to boats stationed for its reception at least three or four miles above Thirty-eighth-street, and should then be taken many miles from the City before it is manipulated.

Will you do what you can, Mr. Editor, to impress upon the Health Board the fact that the public have already passed upon the nuisance and health questions, in connection with the rendering business, and that now smelling committees are no longer in order, and that their reports will be of no more importance than would be their testimony as to its healthfulness.

L.

New-York, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

IS IT IRONY?

The leading article in a recent issue of a Georgia Democratic journal reads as follows: "We regret that there a few men from the North with brains, character, influence, and good intentions, who, after coming South, are urging upon our people what is termed the 'higher civilization of the North.' In the South we have just as high type of civilization as we want, based upon honor, integrity, and personal worth, and which, although for a time dimmed by the action of adventurers and their ignorant dupes, will some day shine more brightly for all that. We want emigration from the North and elsewhere. We want Yankee skill, Yankee ingenuity, money and muscle. We want them to come and bring with them their politics, their religion, and their civilization, if they like, but we do not wish them here for the purpose of engrafting them on our soil. They are not suited for this latitude, and it would be as impossible for them to grow South as it would be for one of our tropical plants to flourish in the region of the north pole. Our soil is not congenial to such growth, and as we have a civilization peculiarly our own, one that has made ours the most splendid country on the globe, and with which we are perfectly satisfied, we beg to be excused from accepting any other, especially when it is the foster parent of isms and the most licentious teachings. We will take your money and other things we need, and you may keep your civilization to yourselves."

ITALIAN SLAVES IN BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* thinks there are not less than forty or fifty small Italian boys held in that city in slavery as absolute and hopeless as that which has excited indignation and sympathy here. It says: "The police has received orders to arrest them as street beggars whenever one is seen to ask or receive money for his tuneful services. This order, while it relieves our principal thoroughfares of their presence, really creates additional hardships for the small itinerants, as it compels them to travel further and stay out longer to pick up the minimum sum exacted from them by their padroni. The lodging-places of the most of these boys are on Exchange-street, between Michigan and Chicago. On the south side of Exchange is a long row of brick tenements, some of which swarm with them. On Sunday afternoon they are generally 'at home,' and an alarm of fire, or a street dog-fight calls out the grimy hosts. The sight inspires astonishment that so many human beings can be crowded into such limited quarters. Those who have seen the boys in railroad cars and other public places, might suppose, from their cheerful, and even jolly exterior, that their bondage rests lightly upon them. But they would gladly escape from it if the opportunity were offered. One bright little fellow ran away recently and went to Toronto. Incited by a reward of $25, which was offered for his return, the police of that city arrested the fugitive and delivered him up to his claimant. Another boy was drowned in crossing the Black Rock Ferry, about the 10th of June. There were many suspicions that the poor child in his desperation sought relief from his bondage in the depths of the Niagara."

BRIGHAM AND HIS WIVES.

Brigham Young is reported to have expressed himself as follows in one of his recent "sermons" in Salt Lake City: "I wish my women to understand that what I am going to say is for them as well as others, and I want those who are here to tell their sisters, yes, all the women in the community. I am going to give you from this time to the 6th of October next for reflection, that you may determine whether you wish to stay with your husbands or not, and then I am going to set every woman at liberty, and say to them, 'now, go your way.' And my wives have got to do one of two things, either round up their shoulders to endure the afflictions of this world, and live their religion—that is, polygamy—or they must leave; for I will not have them about me. I will go into heaven alone rather than to have scratching and fighting about me. I will set all at liberty. What, first wife, too? Yes, liberate you all. I want to go somewhere or do something to get rid of the whiners. I do not want them to receive part of the truth and spurn the rest out of doors. Let every man thus treat his wives, keeping raiment enough to cover his body, and say to your wives, take all that I have and be set at liberty; but if you stay with me, you shall comply with the law of God in every respect, and that, too, without any murmuring or whining. You must fulfill the law of God in every respect, and round up your shoulders to walk up to the mark without any grunting."

MORTALITY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Dr. C. B. White, of the Board of Health of New-Orleans, writes a letter to the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel*, in which he says: "During the past few years, the period of my connection with the Board of Health in New-Orleans, the rate of mortality per thousand has been; 1869, 29.21; 1870, 36.25; 1871, 29.21; 1872, 30.61; to 1,000 of population. Average death-rate, four years, 31.39 per 1,000 of population. Of the deaths occurring in 1870, 587 were by yellow fever, and 398 by small-pox. These rates of mortality are calculated upon the basis of the population as furnished by the United States census of 1870. The large floating population present in New-Orleans during the war somewhat diminished the value of its vital statistics in determining the health of its population. But for fifteen years there has been but one year in which the death-rate has been 54 per thousand, namely the great epidemic year of 1864. The very next year the death-rate was but 27 per thousand. The death-rate for ten years has been 34.96 per thousand, certainly widely different from the rate of 54, as given by the Milwaukee Board of Health. Drainage has been carried onward, and, by reference to the report sent, it will be perceived that a fair amount of other sanitary work has been done. New-Orleans should have the credit of the lowered death-rate that results from her efforts at improved health."

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

LETTER FROM HON. W. S. GROESBECK, OF OHIO—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEAD.

The following letters from Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, have been published:

JULY 25, 1873.

Judge Collins:

MY DEAR SIR: I feel very much obliged to you and the gentlemen who called to-day for the honor you proposed to confer upon me, but I will have reconsider the answer I then made. I will not accept the nomination for the office of Governor. While this is do, I warmly sympathise in what you propose to accomplish, and hope the time is near when present Democrats and former Democrats and all dissatisfied Republicans shall be cordially united under a single organization. I don't think there is anything sacred in mere party organizations. They are only machinery which should be repaired when out of order, and renewed when too much worn. A constitution of government is a more sacred organization than that of a political party, yet we don't hesitate to pull down a constitution in order to put up a new one. We have a convention at Columbus, now engaged in that work. I give you the letter to which you referred. It was written to a gentleman in New-York before your movement began and without reference to it. It was not written for publication, and not exactly as I would have written it with that view; but you are at liberty to publish it if you think it may contribute in the least degree to a closer and firmer union of all who are opposed to the present administration.

Very respectfully,

W. S. GROESBECK.

THE NEW PARTY.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of April 23. I should have answered it sooner, and have no sufficient apology for not doing so. Permit me to say that the reply I have make to it is not for publication, but personal to yourself and those at whose suggestion you have written. I believe the historical Democratic organization is spoiled. Blundering constantly during the last ten years, and shattered by many defeats, it surrendered finally at the last Presidential election. It cannot recall that surrender or the confessions then made, and it has no longer strength enough for victory. In this extremity it will be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one. The new organization should accept the results of the war, as was done at Baltimore, and it should accept them in good faith and so as to command the confidence of the people; and in order to command the confidence of the people the new organization should be something different from a recast of the old one. There should be no exclusiveness about it, nor should it be merely Democratic. It should be made up of present Democrats, of former Democrats, and of all Republicans who are offended by the policy and tendencies of the present Administration. The new organization should be the joint work of Democrats and Republicans, and both should be equally at home in it, neither the guest of the other. You ask what should be its name? Call it the Liberal Democracy. That will mean the free, unselfish government of the people. And now as to its doctrines or principles. You ask in this connection how the question of negro suffrage should be treated. That question is no longer before us. The negro suffrage is the bloody consummation of a great war, and nothing short of war can undo it in our day. In my opinion it will endure in this Government as long as general suffrage. I comprehend the objection to it, and think it was granted too soon to that part of our population recently emancipated, but it should make some preparation for this day. We deny suffrage to the foreigner for a time, in order that he may prepare for it, and we have schools for all on the theory that all should prepare for it; but it is granted and it cannot be recalled. Now do I think it wise in such a Government as this. To keep permanently so large a part of our people in an inferior, degraded condition would be a greater danger and always trouble us. Say we have adopted a doubtful policy; it is done; I accept it, and on all such questions admitted, to be of doubtful expediency, I shall for the remainder of my life. If perchance I must err I shall strive at least to be tolerant, generous and humane, and, after all, I rely for good voting as much upon the heart as upon the head.

I concur in what else you suggest. The new organization should oppose all forms of monopoly. This is too plain to need argument. Monopolies are an outrage and an offense against the people. The new organization should oppose centralization, and it should advocate home government in all local affairs, and to the utmost extent that is practicable. You cannot keep a people active, manly, and intelligent without home government. It is home government that trains us, teaches self-reliance, and develops manliness. Take it away and the freedom disappears. Centralize power at Washington and we are transferred to outside management, no longer governing ourselves. We must be governed. Depending upon Washington, we lose our self-dependence, and the free citizen soon degenerates into a mere subject, whose whole duty it is to obey law, and whose only desire is to be amused in idleness. You refer me also to the question of free trade. The new organization should make it one of its cardinal doctrines, and there should be no equivocation or double meaning about this. A prohibitory tariff is in plain contradiction to the character of our Government. We are all equal in rights, privileges, and immunities. There should be no discriminations, no favoritism, no partiality, personal or financial, and as a commercial policy a prohibitory tariff is behind the age, absurd, barbarism, and belongs to the times when nations were walled and commerce without wings. I believe I have substantially answered your letter. The new organization may properly antagonize the party now administering our affairs at almost every point. While this is so it should not undertake to do everything at once, or brush efforts without regard for immediate consequences. Changes that shock by abruptness are not always just or safe. We should never forget sound principles, and we should move toward them constantly, surely, and steadily, but sometimes gradually. I do not believe in daily revolutions, or in sudden and violent derangement of public affairs.

Let me suggest a doctrine to which you have not referred. I mean the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. Have you considered what a certain preventive of misgovernment is found in the faithful application of this doctrine? I believe such an application of it would correct almost every public evil of which we complain! It is worth your while to test its reach and efficacy. And what a splendid doctrine for such a Government as ours! How it exalts the individual man, and how it subordinates the Government! It puts the fetter the Government now and then, but never the citizen. He always remains uppermost and master. I am not a politician and competent to advise, but if you should make such a movement as you propose, it should be conducted so as to give the strongest assurance that it sought reform and not place. I am a Democrat, but I should be very glad to see the Democracy move out of its old organization into a new one. It will not succeed unless you do. It may be that they will refuse and prefer to tarry where they are for the balance of the century, and until they can fix the meaning of the resolutions of '68. If so, I suppose I shall tarry with them. After all, I like them and I like the old political homestead. I confess it is somewhat dilapidated. There are no banners upon its walls, and victorious shoutings are no longer heard within; but it is a home still, and I shall not leave it until it is pulled down.

Very respectfully, W. S. GROESBECK.

NOVEL AT ANY RATE.

An old colored woman, whose necessities have appealed for many years to the benevolence of the members of the Freewill Baptist Church, of Olneyville, R. I., has recently had a unique effort made in her behalf. The Providence *Journal* thus describes it: "About two years ago it was suggested that, in order to provide for her wants, a bed-quilt of patchwork be put together, and that the alternate white squares be inscribed with the names of those who should contribute twenty-five cents or more to the object contemplated. The quilt, of red and white, was cut and pieced by Mrs. Catherine Stone, and quilted by the Misses Irene and Flora Mathewson, and a committee of ladies immediately commenced canvassing for donations. Thus far some 900 contributors have evinced their interest, and the number will doubtless reach 1,000 ere the subscription is closed. When withdrawn from exhibition, the quilt is to be presented to Mrs. Lydia Cheney, and the receipts remaining unexpended turned over to the beneficiary. The number and character of the names inscribed are creditable to the zeal of the canvassers, the poet Whittier, Frederick Douglass, and several public men of this State being among the many whose subscriptions have sustained a worthy object, and whose names enhance the interest and augment the value of this unique medium of charitable endeavor."

NOT GUILTY, BUT MUSN'T DO SO AGAIN.

Recorder Evans, of Lancaster, Penn., has been called upon to decide whether pinching the tails from five small pups, a cross breed between a pointer and setter, was cruelty to animals. He delivered himself as follows: "In this case the defendant, by his own admission, pinched or twisted the ends off the tails of five setter pups at the first joint, drawing out the tendons and nerves. There is some doubt whether the removal of dogs' tails under any circumstances, merely for the purpose of enabling them better to minister to our pleasure, is not cruelty within the meaning of the act of Assembly. There cannot, however, be any doubt that the method adopted in this case, of twisting the ends off at the first joint and pulling out the nerve, is, under ordinary circumstances, the infliction of unnecessary pain, and, therefore, cruelty within the act. And had there been evidence before me that the pups so treated evinced, in the usual manner, by screams or cries, that they were suffering pain, he would be amenable to the law. But the testimony before me was that the pups did not manifest any sign of pain, and did not scream at all. In view of this, as well as in consideration of the fact that this was his first offense, and was done under the advice of experienced hunters, (their being hunting dogs) with perfectly innocent motives on his part, and taking all the evidence before me into consideration, I do not feel warranted in imposing upon him the penalty of the law. I therefore dismiss the complaint, but caution the defendant that if again brought before me on a similar charge, my judgement may be different; for we are constrained to say that the custom, however universal in this community, of twisting pups' tails off, is one that must be discountenanced and put an end to."

A NATION OF LEPERS.

The following remarkable statement and resolutions, adopted by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, at Honolulu, appear in the Honolulu *Gazette* of June 18:

"The disease of leprosy in these islands has assumed such an aspect that it becomes one immediate duty to determine our course of action as pastors and teachers respecting it. This loathsome, incurable, and deadly disease has fastened upon the vitals of the nation. Although we hope and believe that it is not yet too late, by the use of sufficiently stern and vigorous measures, to dislodge its fatal hold, that hold has become fearfully strong. The numbers already known to be victims to leprosy, the still larger numbers who are undoubtedly infected, the steady, remorseless activity with which it is extending, all tell us with ghastly assurance, that unless remedial measures are used more effective than have been hitherto applied, our Hawaiian people will become in a very few years a nation of lepers. Do we consider what this means? It means the disorganization and total destruction of civilization, property values, and industries, of our churches, our contributions, our Hawaiian Board and its work of missions. It means shame and defeat, and disgraceful overthrow to all that is promising and fair in the nation. We are on the brink of a horrible pit, full of loathsomeness, into which our feet are rapidly sliding. The chief cause of our peril is not that God, who has stricken our nation with this awful judgment, has placed no remedy within our reach. He has given a remedy which the experience of wise men and wise nations has made certain. Nay, He has laid the rule down in the law given to Israel by His servant Moses. It is this: Strict, thorough separation from us of all infected persons; not only of established lepers, but also of all who are reasonably suspected. If we obey God's leading and follow this rule, our nation will be saved. If we do not, we are doomed to an early and shameful death. Our great peril is from ignorance on this subject among the common people, and their consequent apathy and perverseity. They refuse to separate their lepers from them. They eat, drink, and sleep with them. They oppose their removal, and hide them. They listen to the voices of evil-minded men who raise an outcry against the King and his helpers, when they strive to root out the evil things. We, therefore, as pastors and teachers, as an association, have a pressing duty. It is this: To teach and persuade all the people to obey the law of God and separate the lepers from among us, and while striving to comfort and strengthen with the love of Jesus the afflicted hearts of the lepers and their friends, also to teach every leper who cleaves to his people and refuses to go away, that he is sinning against the lives of men and against the law of God. Therefore—

Resolved, That every pastor and preacher of this association be instructed to preach frequently, and particularly to his people, upon the duty of isolating the lepers, especially as illustrated by the Mosaic law in the thirteenth chapter of Leviticus; also, that he use diligently his personal efforts to induce the people to perform this duty.

Resolved, To set apart the 18th day of July next as a day of fasting, of repentance before God for our sins, and especially for those sins which promote the spread of this disease, and also as a day of prayer to God, to strengthen the King and officers of the Government in cleansing the land of this disease, and turn the hearts of the people to help in this work of saving the nation.

Resolved, That the names of all the members of the Association be signed to this paper, and that it be placed in the hands of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, as ex-officio President of the Board of Health.

The above is signed by fifty-one prominent citizens."

DICKENS' "EDWIN DROOD."

Springfield papers revive the story of the young man in Brattleboro', Vt., who is "finishing" Dickens' story, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. The *Union*, in fact, on Saturday devoted nearly eight columns to the matter, and asserts that the work is not only nearly completed, but that a new novel by Dickens is to be forthcoming from the same source, "an amanuensis, a medium, if you will, but an unprofessional one, and a person who knew nothing whatever about spiritualism until this strange experience befell him; who has no theories to advance or proselytes to make, and who cares not a fig apparently whether spiritualism stand or fall." He is described as a good-looking man, a machinist, not far from thirty years of age, a native of Boston, with no training whatever for literary work. The *Union* writer proceeds to give a long history of the way in which he came to undertake the work, follows it up with extracts from several chapters of the forthcoming volume, and concludes with the following:

"I came to Brattleboro expecting to find this decidedly posthumous work a bubble which could be easily blown away. After two days' careful and somewhat critical examination, I go away, I confess, a good deal puzzled. I reject in the first place as an impossibility—as every one would do after thoroughly investigating the matter—the theory that this manuscript was written by the young man, Mr. A. He says he has never read the first volume, and I care not whether he has or no, being fully convinced that he is not capable of writing so much as one page of the second volume. This, of course, is no disparagement; for how many men are capable of doing what Dickens left undone? I am driven, then, to accept one of the two conclusions: Either some man of genius is using this individual as a go-between, in order to place an extraordinary work before the public in an extraordinary way, or the book is, as it professes to be, dictated by Dickens himself from the other world. The one supposition is scarcely more astounding than the other. If there is in Vermont a man, heretofore unheard of, who is able to write as Dickens wrote, he surely has no cause to resort to any such device as this. If, on the other hand, Charles Dickens himself, 'though dead, yet speaketh,' what shall we next expect? It is but fair to say that, with the fullest opportunity for investigation, I found not the least evidence on any hand of fraud, while the name of the 'amanuensis,' were I allowed to give it, would dispel any suggestion of that kind from the minds of every citizen of this place who knows him."

A BALTIMORE WOMAN'S DREAM.

The policemen at one of the station-houses in Baltimore were visited about 10 o'clock one evening last week by a middle-aged woman, plainly, but neatly dressed, who had a doleful tale to tell. She said her name was Catharine Moore, and that each night for a week she has been visited by a spirit, who told her that at exactly 3 o'clock the next morning the colored people who live in the southern part of the city were going to rise and murder every white man in the city, and that the women were to be held as slaves. She also stated that she heard a party of them arranging the line of attack, which was to commence on Johnson-street and extend west. She said she lived on Federal Hill, and was afraid to go home without a body of officers to guard her. The area refused her, and she then asked leave to stay at the station-house, which was granted, and she was shown to a cell, where, at a late hour, she was every moment expecting to hear of the commencement of hostilities.

DEATH OF A GERMAN EDITOR.

Cincinnati papers announce the death, on Friday last, of Mr. Stephen Molitor, one of the pioneers of German journalism in this country. He was sixty-nine years of age. The *Gazette* says: "Mr. Molitor was born in Munich, Germany, and was liberally educated, choosing the profession of the law. In 1831 he came to New-York, turned his attention to journalism, and became the first editor of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*. Afterward he went to Philadelphia, where he was editor of the Philadelphia *Democrat*, a German paper. Subsequently he was connected with the Buffalo *Weltbarger*. In 1840 Mr. Molitor came to Cincinnati and became the first editor of the *Volksblatt*. He soon became also its proprietor, and remained so until 1863, when he sold to his son-in-law, Mr. Hof, one of the present proprietors, and Mr. Jacobi. Since that time Mr. Molitor has lived in comparative retirement, though his practiced pen has now and then been employed in correspondence with other papers. During the past four years his health has been bad, and for some time he has been unable to leave his room. As a writer, Mr. Molitor was clear, strong, and convincing. His character for honesty gave strength to his opinions. He was a Democrat until 1854-5. From that time to his death he was an ardent Republican."

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

A recent letter from Sandusky, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The white fish business is by far the most important on the lakes. Not counting herring, two-thirds of all the fish taken are white fish. Off Put-in-Bay Island Mr. Anthony once took from his pound nets, as the result of twenty-four hours' running, 14,700 white fish. The fishermen inform us that there are about 500 pound nets between the mouths of Cuyahoga and Detroit Rivers, which take during the fishing season an average each of 200 pounds of white fish per day. The season for white fish begins about the middle of September and lasts about sixty days. There is another season in the Spring of sixty days, making 120 days in all. The 500 pound nets take 100,000 pounds of fish per day, and in 120 days 12,000,000 pounds of white fish alone. This is two-thirds of all the fish taken, (except herring,) so that there are 18,000,000 pounds of fish with the above exception. The herring fishery lasts sixty days in the Fall only. In the year 1870 70,000 barrels of herring were salted at Sandusky alone. They get more of this species than they like. With this immense production of fish the market is not glutted, nor is the limit of production reached."

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONS.

A SOLDIER PRIEST—THE PURSUIT OF LOZADA—A NEW GENERAL.

Writing from Marazlan on July 3, the correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "An excitement of considerable magnitude has been created in the Canton of Tepic, in the neighboring State of Jalisco, by the sudden revolutionary movement of Padre Aquilar, at the head of 300 armed men. His rebellious conduct was caused by the action of the local authorities of Huajuquilla in attempting to collect taxes which had been due seventeen years. Immediately upon the State and national authorities hearing of the revolution, a force of 500 men, under command of Gen. Palacios, moved to the theatre of war. The official in command received instructions to make a short and decisive campaign against the revolutionists, and to this end, if necessary, call in the aid of the militia. The movement against Padre Aquilar and his followers was so rapid that they were taken by surprise, and without waiting to test their courage on the field, they fled for security to the mountains. The revolution was then nipped in the bud, and the Canton of Tepec is again at peace with Mexico and the world.

TAXES NOT COLLECTED.

The notorious bandit, general, politician, and statesman, Gen. Manuel Lozada, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, has figured conspicuously in Mexican history, was sole Dictator of Tepic for years past. On several occasions he defied the power of the supreme Government, and would not permit its officials to gather taxes within the limits of the State of Nyarit, better known as the Canton of Tepic. The Government, as your readers are aware, lately brought Lozada to bay, and finally conquered him. He is now a fugitive in the mountains of Alica, and is said to have only seven followers. He no longer collects taxes, the Government having relieved him of that duty.

A PRICE UPON HIS HEAD.

A proposition has been made by some of the journals to set a price upon his head, whether brought upon his shoulders dead or alive. He would certainly make a conspicuous "dead head," but the Government has refrained from accepting the proposition. There is a great rivalry, however, among army officers to see who will have the honor of capturing this most notorious of bandits. He is the only remaining outlaw of the many who have deluged unhappy Mexico in blood. The chase for Lozada is being pursued with alacrity, and there can scarcely be a doubt of his final capture. He will not yield without a struggle, and will certainly bring down his man before that event occurs. Of his personal daring and heroism there is no doubt.

PLACIDO VEGA ABANDONS HIS CHIEF.

For many years past the equally notorious Gen. Placido Vega has found an asylum with Lozada. He lived in royal style at the hacienda of the Indian Dictator in San Luis, and was in reality the mouthpiece of his celebrated host. Vega was the author of the many remarkable documents purporting to come from Lozada, and to him is attributed the inauguration of the late campaign which proved so disastrous to them both. When fortune fled from the standards of the haughty Indian, the wily Vega also deserted him completely. It is certain that he did not go without taking with him a well-filled purse, for Gen. Vega has the happy faculty of making money out of every transaction in which he is engaged. His present whereabouts is not known, but it is thought that he will make his way, in disguise, to Mazatlan. This will be a difficult rôle for him; but he has tried it before, and with consummate success. He has hosts of friends in the State of Sinaloa, of which he was at one time Governor. If he should reach Mazatlan, he will certainly make his way to San Francisco, where his *compañeros* of olden days anxiously await him. Like the notorious Gen. Martines, who at one time upset Gov. Rubi, of this State, he will seek 'the Queen City of the Pacific' to spread himself among *los Yankees*.

OUTLAWS AND BANDITS.

Although the country is free from any serious revolutionary movements, outlaws and bandits occasionally come to the surface, but are quickly suppressed. Three band lately made their appearance in the Sierra de Berberia, Tepic, under the lead of the outlaws Aldas, Roman, and Betancourt, and were attacked by the Government troops, who succeeded in killing and wounding several of them. Castillo, another bandit butcher, has been captured, with all his followers. He was a terror to the country over which he roamed. The followers of Lozada, who have not been killed or captured, have broken up into small bands and are fighting among themselves. A cut-throat named Cordove, who fought for the Indian to the last, has been assassinated by one of his own band. In all other parts of the country, outside the Canton of Tepic, we have no reports of war or rumors of war.

BALM FOR THE CONQUERED.

The Government has sent four expeditions to various districts in the Canton of Tepic, for the purpose of alleviating distress caused by the late revolution and restoring disturbed order out of chaos. Those who still cling to the hope that Lozada will again come into power will have that hope dispelled by the presence of national troops, and any who maintain a rebellious attitude will feel the power of the Government. The object of the Government is not, however, to exhibit its power, but its mercy and justice. Its principal object is to succor the needy and open schools to educate the poor. Already a good deal is needed. The people are becoming reconciled through the peaceful and humane policy of the authorities. In this way the Government is making itself more powerfully felt than by the injudicious use of the sword.

PROHIBITING RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.

The clergy at Villa de Union, or, as it is generally called, the Presidio, a point within a few hours' ride of the city, issued a programme lately, announcing that a grand religious procession would take place, and called upon the faithful to take part therein. According to the Reform laws, religious processions of all kinds are strictly prohibited, but the clergy find it against the grain to comply with the hated laws, which prohibit such religious pleasures. The Liberal journals demand that the authorities enforce the enactments against the pious processions intended, and hence the populace will be denied what is to them one of the great pleasures of life—a religious public procession. In old times these displays were marked by a magnificent turn-out. All the ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries took part in them. Months of preparation were necessary to make them a success. Since the Liberals came into power, the faithful have had few opportunities to indulge in them. They seemed innocent in themselves, but they had a secret signification which meant that the old Church party only waited for an opportunity to restore the ancient order of things.

PECULIAR MILITARY FESTIVITIES.

Military heroes have always been great favorites. Nations immortalize them, poets sing their praises, and women love them to distraction. In no country in the world is a military hero more honored than in Mexico. A little case in point occurred at Rosario, in this State, a short time ago. Col. Cristerna, who routed the forces of Lozada when they made their attack on Rosario, had his birthday celebration. The city honored him by declaring that he was a *benemerito del municipio*, (literally, a worthy big chief.) The inhabitants, headed by a band of music, turned out in public, and the National Guard paraded in the streets, shouting "Viva Cristerna!" A grand ball wound up the entertainment, which, as usual, was preceded by a sumptuous supper, at which wine and wit were the chief attractions. The affair passed off with eclat, and the gallant Colonel has every reason to congratulate himself. Surely republics are not ungrateful, but it is doubtful if the 'Great Republic of the North,' as we here call the great Yankee nation, could get up anything of this kind in honor of its warriors.

THE NEW COMMANDING GENERAL.

The Supreme Government has appointed Gen. Francisco O. Arce as military commander of the national forces in this State. Gen. Arce is one of the most distinguished officers in the army. He is popular with the people, and it is hoped that his advent in Sinaloa will tend to unite all parties in the bonds of union and fraternity. The military authorities, since the ascendency of Tejada to the Presidency, mingle but little in political affairs. Under Juarez they were constantly mixed up in the political muddles which agitated the country. The army, rank and file, have the right to vote at all elections, but some of the most eminent military men of the country are of the opinion that in time Mexico, like the United States, will see the wisdom of keeping its soldiers entirely aloof from political complications.

A SIGNIFICANT TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLES.

When the lamented Juarez had conferred upon him extraordinary powers by Congress for the purpose of promulgating the celebrated Reform laws, it was considered a bold and hazardous piece of legislation. The cry of violating the Constitution and trampling upon the rights of the people went forth from one end of the land to the other. The long and unrelenting opposition of certain factions to Juarez followed. But the real triumph comes after his death, for the Reform laws have been engrafted as a portion of the Constitution of the country. This has been done without even turmoil, much less bloodshed. It is one of the most peaceful and triumphant acts of the many that have shed honor upon Tejada, his Cabinet, and Congress. It was only by slow degrees that the Liberal Press prepared the people for the consummation of this grand achievement. If Juarez could return from the grave he would see that Mexico had realized the ambition which always held the first place in his heart—the incorporation of the Reform laws as the organic law of the land."

THE BINGHAMTON SMALL BOY.

A youth of ten years, residing in Binghamton, played so long on a recent afternoon that he did not get home until supper was over, and consequently was told that he could have nothing to eat. Casting one look behind, he started for the door, at the same time remarking, "Mother, I'm going to die, and when I'm dead I want the doctor to cut me open and look at my stomach." The mother, greatly alarmed, inquired what he means when he replied, "I want them to know that I died of starvation." A "stay of proceedings" was ordered, and the boy turned from his evil intentions to the supper table.

A NEGLECTED RELIC.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks as follows of the manner in which that city has suffered to fall into neglect and ruin the manor house of William Penn, built expressly for him and to his order, most of the material having been brought from England: "The old house is now almost ready to crumble with age, but, with proper care and some underpinning and shoring up, could be preserved for several centuries to come. It has been entirely neglected for many years, and is at present occupied as a beer-saloon and low-priced boarding-house. It is called the 'William Penn Hotel,' and the sign is surmounted by a portrait which would do as well for Oliver Cromwell. Our reporter entered and looked around the place, but every thing was in such confusion that very little of the ancient walls and fittings could be identified. In the brok part of the house there were a score of little gamins; some playing, and others, exhausted, were sleeping on the floors, literally covered with house flies and filth. Along the area of side-yard great heaps of rubbish litter up the space which was once the garden of the founder of our city. In the saloon a dozen draymen were quaffing their libations and making the sacred precincts ring again with ribald jokes. Such scenes naturally knocked all the poetry out of the place, and the reader will be grateful for a digression toward a historical sketch of the old building. 'Build me a house in the middle of the town which fronteth on the harbor,' was Penn's order to his friend Col. Markham, who put the structure up as he had been directed, and lived to occupy it as Deputy Governor of the State. In 1684 Penn wrote to James Harrison to allow his cousin Markham to live in his house in Philadelphia, and that Thomas Lloyd, the Deputy Governor, should have the use of his periwigs and any wines he may have there left for the use of strangers. About the beginning of the eighteenth century the ground around Penn's mansion was divided up into thirty city lots and sold. Four of them brought $450. In 1761 the 'Governor's lot' was presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance, because of the excessive muddiness.' Many years ago the 'Penn Cottage' was purchased by the Penn Association, but it appears that they were never prepared to rent it properly, and it was finally rented out, and has been used mostly as a boarding or public house ever since. As the old slate-roof Penn Mansion at second-street and Norris-alley, has been torn down the Penn Cottage is the only relic left of the great and good Friend's residence in the city he laid out."

A HORSE-TRAINER INJURED.

Henry Ralston, a horse-tainer, was severely and probably fatally bitten by a vicious horse at the Indiana State Fair Grounds in Indianapolis, one day last week. He was going through the stables and stopped by a stall in which a hostler was cleaning a horse, having turned his head toward the door. Ralston carelessly threw up his hand preparatory to leaning against the wall, and the horse, taking the motion for a menace, suddenly leaped forward, striking and biting him at the same time about the head and face. One of his ears was torn completely off and his head was jammed up against the boards with great violence. As soon as the ferocious brute had been driven away, Mr. Ralston turned around to the hostler and said: "Sam, kill the horse, for he has killed me," after which he walked to his stables some distance from the spot, and lay down on the straw in one of the compartments. A physician was summoned, who stated that in addition to a lacerated ear the wounded man had received a severe concussion of the brain, and that in all probability his skull had been fractured, though no critical examination was made. He lapsed into a state of insensibility, and at last accounts he was in a very critical condition.

ALDERMAN KEHR'S DESKS.

Alderman Kehr is a desk-maker, and has a nice little bill against the City. It is not of the nature of the fraudulent bills of Ingersoll under the Tammany régime; it is an honest bill for value received. The Alderman furnished the Fire Department with a number of desks of that durable character and excellent fashion for which the desks made by him are famous. There is a provision in the new charter of which Mr. Kehr was ignorant, or he would never have supplied the Fire Department, or any other department of the City with desks of his manufacture. The provision referred to prohibits any City official from furnishing the City with anything for which payment is expected. The Alderman's bill was presented to Controller Green, who never pays a bill against the City without first putting in a demurrer, and who cautiously refused to settle. Alderman Kehr took advice, and found himself, as is vulgarly expressed, "in a fix." He then endeavored to recover his property from the Fire Department officials. These gentlemen were willing enough to restore the coveted property, but on second thought concluded that they could not do so. The law requires them to return vouchers of all City property in their possession. They could not return the desks to Alderman Kehr and afterward account for them according to regulation. The upshot of the whole matter is that the Alderman is deprived of his property and a loser, while the City is a gainer by so many desks. There is something gained by the present reform movement after all.

THE KING OF TEPIC.

The New-Orleans *Republican*, of July 24, says: "Our dispatches from the Rio Grande announce the receipt of a dispatch from Tepic, dated the 17th inst., which conveys intelligence of the suppression of the revolution in Jalisco and the capture of the Indian chief Losada. The capture of this outlaw has been announced several times already, but this time we take the information to be official. For years this uneducated ruler has governed his province with an iron hand. The title of 'King of Tepic' he won and bore. In all the revolutions and rebellions in which Mexico has been involved he has maintained an armed neutrality, and no Government before the present has succeeded in dislodging him. Those under his rule have been mostly Indians like himself, and he held out no inducements for others to enter his dominions. He has maintained his power not without great cruelties, but he has never allowed the vices and crimes of civilized localities to thrive within his borders. In many respects he resembled old Juan Alvarez, of Guerrero, who maintained absolute order in his own State during more than a score of revolutions which devastated the surrounding country. If captured, as a matter of course, he will be shot. But we question very much if Lerdo will ever be able to maintain as good and honest a Government as Losada's was among the mountains of Tepic."

JEAN A. LANE'S LUCK.

A Texas paper reports that recently a Mr. Jean A. Lane telegraphed another Jean A. Lane, in Sherman, Texas, to meet him on a certain day in Galesburg, Ill.; and it proceeds to tell the following story: "Jean A. Lane, No. 1, was informed by the banker at Sherman that, through a New-York banking-house, he was authorized to draw on a London house for almost any amount of money. Jean A. Lane protested that he knew nothing of the matter; that he was not aware any rich relatives or other persons had placed to his credit in London any sums of money, great or small. The Sherman banker informed him that he must be the man; that he knew him to be Jean A. Lane. Whereupon Jean A. Lane proceeded to draw in his own favor $10,000, and in favor of his brothers and brother-in-law, $30,000, making in all $40,000. The drafts were honored, and $40,000 in gold were paid thereon. In a few days Jean A. Lane No. 2 turned up. Jean A. Lane then telegraphed to No. 2 to meet him, and he turned over to him the $40,000, he having protested from the start that he didn't think he was the genuine Jean."

DRIVEN AWAY BY A WOMAN.

Some time since one Justice Thompson killed a man named Peter Reybolt, in Greanville, Ind., and since then he has sold out his property and removed with his family to Chicago. The Louisville *Commercial* explains why he left. It says that soon after the killing, Reybolt's widow threatened to kill Thompson, and went in pursuit of him. Fearing this woman Thompson did not remain home long at a time. A few nights before Thompson left the place Mrs. Reybolt went to his store and told him if he did not send flour and meat to her house at once to feed the children of the man he killed, she would kill him the next time she met him. Thompson told the woman he would comply with her demand, and did send the articles required. That night he closed his store and sold out, telling a friend that he could not do business there any longer, subject to such annoyances.

CAMERON'S CORN.

Hon. Simon Cameron, when Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet, made a vow to plant corn in the streets of Charleston, where the rebellion started. At least a reporter of a Philadelphia journal is authority for the statement, and the fulfillment of the promise the Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* gives in Mr. Cameron's own words: "I did not forget that resolution, and when our troops gained possession of that seditious city I went there, planted the corn with my own hands in one of the streets, engaged a man to attend to it and cultivate it, and to this day I preserve the fruit of that crop in my cabinet at home. I never had any doubts as to the result of the struggle, nor had I any scruples about using every proper means to accomplish that result in the shortest possible time."

ARTISTIC AND INDUSTRIAL USES OF WOOD.

It will doubtless surprise the uninitiated reader to be told that the different varieties of woods, useful and ornamental, are numbered almost by thousands, some four or five hundred distinct specimens having been procured from a continent so little known as Africa. But of these thousands only a comparatively few are known other than as curiosities, and perhaps two or three score constitute the limit of those kinds ordinarily employed in the wide range of art and industry, even in the most advanced centres of civilization. Varieties, too, that are extremely scarce and costly in countries where cabinet-making is extensively carried on, and for which purpose rare and beautiful materials are so desirable, are known to be abundant in some regions as yet unopened or only accessible with great difficulty. This remark applies with peculiar pertinency to certain portions of Algeria, from which, in times past, specimens of that coveted wood, the olive, have been brought—planks and blocks of enormous size, equaling, indeed, the dimensions of the largest oaks. As is well known the color and graining of the wood, and of the root portion especially, of the olive trees from that land are surpassingly beautiful, rendering it invaluable for ornamental and cabinet-work. Another most exquisite wood from the country named is the thuja, the same as that called citrus by the Romans. It was so rare, however, among the latter that tables made of it were hardly to be procured even at fabulous prices; and the females who were reproached with extravagance in dress and ornaments retorted on their husbands with the prices paid by the latter for tables of citrus-wood. It is said that Cicero gave the sum of a million of sesterces—equal to $50,000—for one of them, and still larger prices are cited by historians, especially for one table which had belonged to the Moorish King, Juba; the root, with its knots, afforded the most prized portion, and, though it was generally used for inlaying and veneering, the Emperor Commodus possessed also vases and cups made of it. The peculiarities of this wood explain its value. None is so full of spots, satiny lustre, and variegated veins; it takes a lovely and perfect polish, and the hues pass from deep fiery red to those of the pinkest mahogany, these tints being also permanent, not fading like rosewood, nor becoming black like mahogany; it combines, indeed, so many elegant qualities, that the Parisian cabinet-makers unanimously prefer the thuja wood to every other for their costly productions.

But to pursue the subject in this strain would require much space. Of those sorts of wood largely in use for choice work, it may be remarked, the silver-grain appearance is very popular, giving to them beautiful streaks of glancing, satiny lustre, such as are seen in the oak and beech. The yew is in high favor in European countries, the wood being close and fine grained, hard and compact, exceedingly durable, and capable of taking a high polish; elegantly veined and marbled portions are taken from the branching regions of the trunk and roots, and furniture of matchless beauty constructed of it.

The cedar-tree is thought to have greatly degenerated from its former adaptness to ornamental uses, being now usually light and spongy, of a reddish-white color, scented like ordinary pine, and not very durable; even the existing cedar of Lebanon is by no means remarkable for beauty, durability, or sweetness of odor, all of which properties were preeminently ascribed to it in former times.

The spruce is easy to work in any direction, is capable equally of taking a high polish or a black stain, is a good wood to bear gilding, and, from the facility with which it may be glued, is much used for lining furniture, and in the construction of musical instruments.

What is called generally white pine yields timber of greater size than any other soft-wooded tree, and its value to man, for innumerable purposes, can scarcely be estimated. The larch is a close-grained and compact reddish or gray wood, strong and durable.

The woods obtained from some of the peat bogs, such as the bog-oak, &c., being deeply-stained with rich coloring matter, have been largely applied to artistic purposes, including personal ornament, the quantity of the latter sold in the United States alone during the last two or three years, as "jewelry sets," reaching many tons. The bog-yew of Ireland and the bog Scotch fir are considerably noted in this way.

Beech is somewhat liable to the attacks of insects, but stains well, so as to simulate high-colored foreign woods, such as rose-wood and ebony. The chestnut has been much used for the framework of articles to be covered with veneers of more valuable materials. Birch is much used for making into toys, when it is white, as are also the poplars—to say nothing of more important applications, so well known. The black walnut is almost unsurpassed, even by mahogany, for cabinet-making and house-finishing; the grain is fine, and among its various good qualities are tenacity, hardness, strength, durability, and capacity for polish.

Without extending this list further, it may be remarked that, for all practical purposes, those woods appear to be best in which the cells are lined with resinous matter, or at least a matter insoluble in water, and which does not attract atmospheric moisture.

Some of the most interesting processes which have lately been introduced, in the various arts to which wood is applicable, will now be mentioned. Among the novelties in this line is M. Payen's "artificial wood," as described by him before the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, and which appears to be a kind of ebony, very hard, very heavy, and capable of receiving a high polish and brilliant varnish. It is a curious process. The inventor takes very fine saw-dust, mixes it with blood from the slaughter-houses, and submits the resulting paste to a heavy pressure, obtained by the hydraulic press. If the paste has been inclosed in molds, it will take the form of the mold, and resemble pieces of ebony carved by a skillful hand. Another unique application of this paste consists in the formation of brushes. The bristles are arranged in the paste while yet soft; the paste is covered by a plate pierced with holes, through which the bristles pass; the pressure is then applied, and brushes are obtained, made of a single piece, cheaper and more lasting than the usual kind.

Another French process, known as mechanical sculpture on wood, shows the beautiful and versatile adaptations of wood under the direction of genius. This process has for its object the cheap and effective adaptation of wooden substances to ornamentation, the clearness, sharpness, and delicacy of the resulting work partaking much of the characteristics of embossed or raised surface-printing, thus supplying a great desideratum by substituting reality for imitation, and producing mechanically, at trifling cost, sculptures in wood otherwise expensive. The object is accomplished, too, without any charring, or any preliminary treatment or preparation of the wood, for, the harder and drier the latter, the better is the effect. The work is done by the simple agency of pressure in the operation of rolling, the material being passed between a bed-plate and a matrix cylinder, on the surface of which the desired pattern has been cut. The only change effected in the wood is an increased solidity and density, while, even with manual power, the delicacy and relief of the sculpture obtained rival the products of the most skilled carver, excepting, as a matter of course, that undercutting is not possible. The process is capable of an infinitude of applications in the whole range of ornamental joinery, also to the coverings of books and albums, frames for pictures and photographs, cylindrical, circular, and arched objects, relief portraits, vignettes, imitative wicker work for panels, &c. It is claimed that ornamental surfaces may thus be produced at the rate of ten square feet per second, independent of the elaboration or simplicity of the pattern.

The advantage claimed for the preceding process over the operation of producing ornamental wood-work by burning, is alleged to be very great. In the last named, designs in relief are engraved on the face of hollow iron cylinders, and these, being heated by a g

SPANISH COMMUNISTS.

RECORD OF THE LATE OUTBREAK.

The London journals supply the following telegraphic résumé of the late Communist outbreak in Spain:

MADRID, July 21.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes, the Colonial Minister confirmed the news of the International insurrection at Alcoy, (twenty-four miles north of Alicante,) and the assassinations and incendiarism committed by the insurgents. The Minister further said it was true that Señor Carbajal, the ultra-Democratic leader, had left Malaga with a force of volunteers and artillery. His destination was not known. The Minister declared that the Government resolved to punish severely the disturbers of social order. A resolution that the Cortes have heard with indignation the narration of the horrors committed at Alcoy, and ordering the Government to adopt energetic measures against the insurgents, was unanimously adopted, 157 deputies taking part in the vote. The Minister of Justice declared that the adoption of this proposal will compel the Government to inflict capital punishment, but the Government will attenuate the rigors of the law. Gen. Velarde, at the head of a body of troops, is hastening toward Alcoy, and is expected to arrive there to-day. Rumors have been current asserting that differences of opinion exist among the Ministers as to the proper course to be pursued for the restoration of public order, and that a ministerial crisis is again imminent. These reports are unfounded. The Ministers are perfectly united, and determined to overcome present difficulties. The Cabinet has resolved upon energetic measures to this effect. The Mayor of Alcoy, murdered by the insurgents, was a thorough Republican, who had spent his fortune in promoting Republican ideas. His body was dragged through the streets by a yelling mob of Internationalists. The collector of taxes was also murdered and dragged through the streets. The insurgents burned the principal cotton factory of the town, belonging to Señor Peres Puig, as well as eleven other factories. The Government has telegraphed to Gen. Bregua to hasten to take command of the Army of the North. The Governor of Malaga has telegraphed his resignation to Madrid. The people of that town rose in insurrection against the municipality at a bull-fight. Several municipal councilors were assassinated. At Alcoy the insurgents have only permitted the women and children to leave the city; all the priests have been arrested. A paper manufactory at Villadgordo has been burned down.

July 12.—In to-day's sitting of the Cortes, Deputy Aura asked if the Government had received intelligence of the frightful excesses committed at Alcoy. The insurgents there were, he said, headed by foreigners of unknown nationality. Señor Aura demanded inexorable retribution for their crimes. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the rioters commenced by killing the Mayor and other persons. They afterward burned several public buildings, including the Town Hall. The Minister said he refrained from detailing other horrible excesses, and concluded by declaring that the Government would be inexorable in punishing the guilty. Great applause followed his speech. Several deputies exclaimed: "Yes, yes, the utmost rigor of the law." Horrible details have been received as to the conduct of the rioters. One well-known Republican was put into a bath of mineral oil, which was then set on fire.

July 13.—Gen. Velarde has entered Alcoy. The militia was disarmed, but the principal leaders of the insurrection managed to effect their escape. The insurgents in Cartagena are commanded by Galvez, and have appointed a Committee of Public Safety. The detachment of troops stationed at Puerte la Reina has surrendered to the Carlists, abandoning to them their arms and two guns. Eight German officers accompany the Carlist leader Elio. Gen. Ripol is proceeding to Malaga.

Evening.—The *Official Gazette* of this evening says: "The sad events of Alcoy might be considered as at an end, for at the present time of writing numerous troops are leaving, which will inflict a severe punishment and re-establish order at any price. Gen. Ripol, with the forces at his disposal, will speedily put down the insurrection."

The Cortes have given a vote of confidence in the Ministry, recommending it to be without pity for the authors of these disorders, and the Government, up till now so lenient, has adopted energetic and repressive measures, the effect of which will soon be apparent.

THE POLISH PATRIOT'S NAME.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has something to add to the discussion respecting the proper spelling of Kosciusko's or Kosciuszlio's name. After quoting the letter lately received by Secretary Belknap from Mr. W. T. Early, of Virginia, it says:

"Mr. Lewis J. Cist, of this city, who is the possessor of one of the most valuable autographic collections in this country, permits us to copy and print the following letter from Jefferson, never before made public, in relation to this very matter. It is addressed to Gen. John Armstrong, Red Hook, N. Y., and postmarked Milton, Va., March 21, with Jefferson's frank in the left-hand corner. The letter is as follows:

MONTICELLO, Mar. 20, 18—.

DEAR GENERAL: A. M. Jullien, one of the literati of France, proposes to write the history of Kosciusko, [note Jefferson's spelling of the name,] and requests me to obtain for him the materials for that part of it which he passed in the service of the U. S. Of this I know nothing myself, for I believe I hardly knew Kosciusko personally during the revolutionary war. Our intimacy began on his last visit to America. I imagine you knew more about him during the war than any body else, and if you will be so good as to give a sketch of his transactions here, you will oblige M. Jullien and myself and serve the memory of our deceased friend. This may be a mere skeleton of facts and dates, or filled in, whichever degree your memory and convenience admit, or you please.

I am surprised I receive no authentic document of the death of the General. Surely he had some friend who will send me such an one; it would be problematical to claim administration in our courts on newspaper information. I do not think I can myself undertake the execution of his trust; if I do not, I will find some one of the most unquestionable trustworthiness to undertake it. I will take care, as soon as regularly authorized, to have due attention paid to the interest of your son. I salute you with entire friendship and respect.

GEN. ARMSTRONG. TH. JEFFERSON.

Though Jefferson omits the year, it is tolerably conclusive the letter was written in the Spring of 1818, following the death of Kosciuszko, rumors of which had reached Jefferson through the public prints. He must have read the will, which is now brought forward in evidence that the name of the General has been universally mispelled. But he writes it Kosciuzko, omitting the "s" preceding the "z;" had the final syllable been "lio," as the Charlottesburger endeavors to prove, it is curious that those who were his intimates in the army, as well as out of it, should have been so phonetically deceived. We think we can assist the Charlottesburg antiquarian to a solution of his trouble. In Mr. Cist's collection are several letters in Kosciuszko's own hand. One of them is to Brig. Gen. O. H. Williams, of Maryland, under date of 1872, complaining of the action of Congress in regulating the matter of rank in the army by which his own position is made very uncertain and unsatisfactory. It is written in broken English, so much so as to require some study to make out the sense, and signed "Thad. Kosciuszko," but the signature is evidently hurriedly written, and the "k" resembles an "h," and might be read as the Charlottesburger has read in the will "lio," the stroke of the upper part of the indicative line of the letter being imperfect, and passing for the dot of the letter "i." But there is another document in Mr. Cist's collection that settles the question conclusively. It was written after Kosciuszko had joined the "Legion Polonoise," and is as follows:

Citoyen Ministre:
J'ai l'honneur de Vous remettre le Paquet avec une lettre du Ge'l Dabrowski qui ma eté envoyé. Je prends la liberté de Vous prier d'avoir des egards pour les Officiers Prisonniers et surnumeraires dous ce Corps.
Salut et respect, T. KOSCIUSZKO.
PARIS, 7 Vendemaire.

Here the name is written with great distinctness, each letter bold and firm, and as unmistakable as if printed."

FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

According to the Roman correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles*, (an Ultramontane paper,) the King of Italy spoke as follows to M. Fournier, the French Envoy, when he was taking leave: "M. Fournier, you may leave in all assurance. My Ministry will be conservative. I want no other. And tell your Government that I desire to be on good terms with it. I have no taste for a Prussian alliance, and there exists no treaty between the Emperor William and me. Only call the attention of your Government to the doings of the clerical party in France. These doings are a continuous provocation. The cry of 'Sauvez Rome et la France' is a cry of war against Italian unity. If Marshal MacMahon's Government does not succed in calming this agitation, which is communicating itself to the whole of clerical Europe, he will oblige me to cast myself entirely into the arms of Germany—and I shall do it. At present I represent peace between France and Germany. Do not forget this. Let war be declared against me, and it will suffice for me to place an army corps on your frontiers, in order to paralyze a great part of the forces of France, and cause her an invasion, losses of provinces, and indemnities more terrible than those of 1870."

A QUEER OLD MAN GONE.

A correspondent of the Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* writes as follows of a resident of Townsend, that State, who died recently at the age of eighty-two years and seven months: "He lived in the old homestead which for about a century had been in the family. In speaking of himself he often remarked that times changed greatly; that he belonged to the 'old pod augur times.' Once I was amused to hear him argue with a lightning-rod agent, who said to him: 'My dear Sir, don't you know that science has demonstrated clearly in these days of light and progress no house is safe from the electric bolt without a lightning-rod?' 'Well,' said Mr. H., 'I don't pretend to know much about science, but the old house has stood here for a hundred years or more, and never has been struck yet.' One more of his sayings: In his care not to speak ill of those whom he met, he would simply say: 'He is a coarse-haired fellow,' if the man was a shiftless, lazy hanger-on about town. He had read the New Testament through by course some forty times in as many years, and treasured up its sacred truths in his heart."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The past week, ending with Saturday, July 26, was one of the dullest for the real estate market that we have noted for the past year. The number of auction sales held at the Exchange were very few, and the property offered was mostly of an unimportant character, the whole amount of City realty sold by public auction for the week being $55,000, as against $146,367 for the previous week.

The auction sales of suburban lots, which were held during the week on the premises, did not result very satisfactorily, all but that of the Pollock property, at Elizabeth, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., being adjourned to some future date, through lack of buyers. The total amount of suburban property sold by public auction during the week, as reported, is as follows: By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., Pollock property, Elizabeth, N. J., $11,900; by J. M. Gibson, Jersey City, N. J., $20,095.

The auctions projected for the present week are very few in number, and the suburban auctions noted to be held also show that the season is about to close. Jere. Johnson, Jr., has three more country sales, to come off next week, comprising valuable plots of land situate at Saratoga, N. Y., and a choice section of land situate at Long Branch, N. J. The other is of lots situate at Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

To-day, Monday, July 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Tunstall, Esq., referee, of house and lot 25.9 by 100, on the north-east corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, July 29.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of the house and lot, No. 562 Cherry-street, on map made by Francis Marschalk.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, J. N. Lewis, referee, of house and lot on the west side of Third-avenue, 76.8 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, 25.6 by 100.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the grounds, at Darien Station, Conn., 200 villa plots and building sites, and a farm-house and two beautiful cottages; also, a splendid herd of thorough-bred cattle.

Wednesday, July 30.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, R. B. Martine, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 75, on the west side of First-avenue, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street; also, similar sale, H. W. Eastman, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 75, on the west side of First-avenue, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street; also, similar sale, G. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of one lot on the west side of First-avenue, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 25 by 75; also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of house and lot, 29 by 95, on the east side of Lexington-avenue, 60.5 feet south of Fifty-ninth-street, 20 by 95.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court, foreclosure, G. P. Smith, Esq., referee, of store and lot No. 199 Church street.

Friday, Aug. 1.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court, foreclosure, A. H. Joline, Esq., referee, of house and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 159 feet east of Madison-avenue, 25 by 101.10 by 57½ by 100.5.

Saturday, Aug. 2.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court, foreclosure, C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, of house and lot, 17.6 by 42 on the south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue. Also, similar sale, H. A. Bogert, Esq., referee, of the three lots on the west side of Third-avenue, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-street, 86.5 by 100.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 24.

5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x97, leasehold	$17,800
37th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	30,000
115th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100	8,000
144th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x99.11	11,375
146th-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 10th-av., thence e. to Bloomingdale Road, thence s. w. along road to centre line block between 145th and 146th sts., thence w. 20.6 ft. to point 500 ft. e. of 10th-av., thence n. 90.11 ft. to beginning	9,500
5th-av., e. s., 445 ft. n. of 38th-st., 16.6x100	30,000
9th-av., e. s., 41 ft. n. of 23d-st., 19x65	25,000
9th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 23d-st., 20x65	30,000
9th-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 23d-st., 19x65	29,500
10th-av., s. e. corner 150th-st., 99.11x100; 150th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 325x99.11	50,000
LEASE.	
Cedar-st., No. 141, 4¾ years, per year	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES ON New-York City property wanted.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT.—Three-story, high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price asked, $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.

WE HAVE FOR SALE
SEVERAL FINE COTTAGES AND PLOTS OF GROUND.
R. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
No. 11 Helmbold Block,
Long Branch.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
AT
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
Only thirty minutes from ferries by South-Side Railroad.

Neat cottage house; eight rooms, four lots, $4,000.
Fine cottage house; ten rooms, six lots, $7,500.
Two handsome cottage houses; eight rooms, four lots, $5,000 and $5,500.
One large handsome house, situated on elevated ground, with commanding view of ocean; fifteen fine rooms, handsomely finished; built by Mr. Lyman, late of New-York *Tribune*; ten lots, $10,000.
Many choice lots at prices from $100 to $500, according to location.
Very favorable conditions made with builders and others for building on said lots.
Apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, or to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, Richmond Hill.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, ON THE HUDSON, twenty-eight miles from New-York; one of the most desirable places on the river; superb mountain and river views; perfectly healthy, no chills and fever; pure water; modern house, ten rooms, besides bath-room, closets, &c.; gardener's cottage and large barn; twenty acres of land and lawn, pasturage and garden. For photographs and other particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, Locust Island, situated opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, eighteen miles from the City Hall, New-York; accessible by steam-boat and railroad; will be sold cheap in order to close an estate, either with or without furniture; it is now occupied by Griffeth Thomas, Esq. For further particulars, and permits to visit the premises, apply at the office of LEOPOLD SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON HUDSON, A PLOT of about seventy acres, known as "Spook Field;" one mile north of Fishkill Station, with large river frontage; has several fine building sites; the views all being beautiful; it is in all respects a most desirable situation for a residence. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR sale, on very easy terms; or to rent. Inquire of C. POTTER, JR., & CO., Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LEASE, FROM AUG. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1875, at $100 per month, an excellent frame house on Glen-av., in Llewellyn Park. It contains nine rooms, with all modern conveniences. It has a handsome lawn, and both house and grounds are in perfect order. It commands extensive views, and is surrounded by fine improvements. Apply to L. F. HASKELL, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 19.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order; rent, $2,000 per annum; possession immediately.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 45 Thomas-st.; good stand for carpenter or box-maker.
Also, room at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $5 to $15.
Also, floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; in perfect order; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston-st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
AT
SCHILLER PARK,
Fifteen miles north of New-York, via Erie Railway,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873,
at 1:30 P. M.,

200 eligible building lots to be peremptorily sold to the higest bidder on easy terms.
An excursion train will leave foot of 23d-st. at 11:45 A. M., foot of Chambers-st 12 M., and Jersey City at 12:15 P. M. on day of sale, arriving at Lake View Station, three minutes' walk from the grounds, at 1 o'clock.
Luncheon on arrival of train.
Tickets for the excursion may be obtained on application to
RICHARD A. BANTA, Real Estate Broker,
No. 1,243 Broadway.
Or S. J. GOODENOUGH, Real Estate Broker,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Room A.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION,
200 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS,
and a
SPLENDID HERD OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE,
By order of MELVILLE E. MEAD, Esq.,
on the premises, at
DARIEN, CONN.,
TUESDAY, July 29.
Grafulla's Band, Harrison, Collation, Weeks.
Free excursion from Norwalk and Stamford only. Parties from New-York will pay their fare, and take 9:05 train from 42d-st., New-York. Parties purchasing real estate or live stock will have their fare refunded. For maps, &c., apply to JERE. JOHNSON, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
The adjourned sale of property, in Plainfield, N. J., on the 15th of July inst., will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 1 o'clock, consisting of choice villa plots in that beautiful and healthy locality, City of Plainfield, as heretofore advertised in these columns. Maps and diagrams of property may be had at the office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PIECE OF TEN ACRES OR LESS, with plain buildings in New-Jersey, within an hour of New-York, and near a station; Montclair or Northern Road preferred; must be healthful and cheap. Address with description, price, &c., ROCHESTER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED BELOW 42D-ST. OR NEAR Madison-square; state cash price and location; a smaller and lower-priced house will be given in part payment. Address Doctor, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE wanted to hire, unfurnished, from 1st September; must be in good neighborhood, above 14th-st., between 5th and 9th avs.; house must be in good order and have all modern conveniences. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, L. A., No. 308 West 23d-st.

FINANCIAL.

HUDSON CO., NEW JERSEY,
20 YEARS'
7 Per Ct. Improvement Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1, AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000.

Sealed proposals for any part of the above will be received by the undersigned authorized agents until Aug. 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., bids to be made with accrued interest. The Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and the County Collector reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

They are authorized by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved April 4, 1873, entitled an act to provide for opening and maintaining an avenue in Hudson County. The county is authorized to borrow $2,000,000, issue bonds therefor, and pledge the credit of the county for payment of the principal and interest.

The county has a population of nearly 150,000, an assessed valuation of $100,000,000, and a market value of over $200,000,000. It includes the rapidly growing cities of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the whole western water-front of New-York Harbor.

The bonded and floating debt of the county is one million two hundred thousand dollars, ($1,200,000.)

We confidently recommend them as a very desirable security for insurance companies, savings banks, trust funds, and all classes of investors.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

ST. PAUL CITY, MINN.,
8 PER CENT. BONDS.
The limited amount remaining of these desirable Bonds is being rapidly absorbed. We recommend them as an entirely safe and profitable investment.
F. A. OTIS & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.
In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for
Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York $500,000
For full information see *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK, authorized by chapter 565, section 7, laws of 1865.
By order of
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.
For particulars see the *City Record.*

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.
Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... $1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... $136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a county of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being
SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.
TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
ON THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.
The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest in currency, of
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS.
Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
The company offers for sale $100,000 of its second mortgage bonds (principal and interest payable in gold) at 87½ and accrued interest. Apply to
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

A POLICY OF THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE Annuity and Trust Company for FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, No. 1,679, dated Feb. 26, 1848, and issued to Robert Soutter, Jr., has been lost. The finder will be rewarded by communicating with C. B. S., Post-office Box No. 5,064 New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of August, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS .... OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14th-st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. E. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 210,000
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1873.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.
In conformity with a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Iowa, a dividend is now payable to the holders of assented stock of the above-named company, on presentation of the Union Trust Company's certificates held by them, at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
G. W. STANTON,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
R. WILSON,
Committee.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.
CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 240,000
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on 1st of August next.
The transfer-books are closed till that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from July 31 until Aug. 2.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO Valley Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 24th instant. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.
A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.
By order WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—No. 52 Wall-st.—The coupons due 1st August, 1873, on Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of these companies will be paid at National City Bank.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1873. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND FIRST Mortgage Interest Coupons, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., on and after that date.
WM. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST Mortgage Interest Coupons, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

AUCTION SALES.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCKHOLDER'S OPTION TO TAKE AT PAR 341 SHARES OF THE NEW STOCK OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—There will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the option to take 341 shares of the new stock of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which option belongs to the estate of Samuel Marsh, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as holder of 512 shares of the present stock of said Company. The terms of sale will be announced at the time of sale by the auctioneers, and full information respecting this option may be had on application to the auctioneers, or to the administrators at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, or of Samuel Newell, No. 11 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
JOHN J. MARSH,
T. R. STILLMAN,
Administrators.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & Son will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, $200,000 New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railway Co. Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, interest April and October. $1,000 each.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 20 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st., two dozen cluster and solitaire diamond rings. The solitaire rings are from ½ to 3½ carats; also, one large sapphire ring. Terms cash.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) July 28, at 11:30 o'clock within their store, 150 boxes fresh Naples Oranges, 179 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, and Lemons balance cargo steam-ship Ismailia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. Lowe.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for hotels, boarding and Summer houses.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—IF YOU WISH FIRST-class help, of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.) References investigated.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., WILL be found, as usual, a large number of well-recommended servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl in a private family; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; can take full charge of a dining-room. Can be seen at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat, tidy American girl; is a good plain sewer; can operate on sewing-machine, and is willing to be generally useful, or will care for children; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish young woman as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 462 West 52d-st., first floor.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good faithful women and girls in any capacity can be nicely suited at E. Carroll's Agency, 69 6th-av., first floor, twenty-nine years established.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two neat respectable young girls, who are willing to do the work of a family between them; one is an excellent cook, good washer and ironer; the chamber-maid thoroughly understands her work in every respect; is a first-class waitress; both have best recommendations, and are willing to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman thirty-three years of age; has been a servant for ten years in England and two in America; has best of reference; knows her business and keeps her place; wants to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; no objection to the country whatever. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over the blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, neat, and competent woman, in a private family; is willing and obliging; has excellent references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A VERY respectable young woman; very good cook, baker, &c.; very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety, capability; very neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; would go for moderate wages in the City; can give the very best references. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHING, and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance in Houston-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-rate cook; no objection to the country; best city reference. Apply at 202 West 19th-st., second floor.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTAble, neat, and tidy young girl in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; understands milk and butter; has good references; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl; willing to make herself generally useful in a small American family. Inquire at No. 747 10th-av., Room No. 7.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to do general house-work in a small American family. Inquire at No. 747 10th-av., room No. 10.

J. W. CARPENTER
Supplies employers, in City or country, with reliable Protestant and Catholic
Servants of all kinds,
at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable; highly recommended; very good laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work; would prefer the country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits families' and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; reliable, prompt, and trustworthy. Mrs. Simms, No. 153 West 31st-st.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG French woman; speaks English and German; is a good family seamstress; will go as invalid's nurse if desired; will take any position in a family where she can be useful; will give best New-York City reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, and Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman, highly respectable, and recommended as experienced nurse for young or growing children; last lady says she is honest, sober, willing, obliging, careful, and faithful; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO IS ACCUStomed to take care of children; can do all sorts of sewing and needle-work; can give the first lessons to children in French; speaks English. Can be seen at the French and German Bureau, No. 681 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse, or nurse to grown children; is thoroughly competent and well recommended, and no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH, NEAT YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; can take the whole charge of a dining-room; is thoroughly competent in her duties, neat and obliging; can give several years' City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; understands the business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a man and wife, Protestants, in the country; the man is a first-class coachman and plain gardener, strictly temperate, willing, and not afraid of work; the wife is a good cook and laundress; both have excellent references from last employer. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, DAIRY, &c.—By a respectable man and wife; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good laundress and excellent butter-maker; will live in cottage, if required, or in gentleman's family; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A RELIAble, steady, single man; is a safe, experienced City driver; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; respectful, willing, and obliging. Address A. G. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND WAITER, OR BUTLER and Valet.—By a Scotch Protestant man, aged thirty years, who is a first-class driver; single, double, four-in-hand, or tandem; or ride as postilion; is strictly sober, and has best old country reference. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN American Protestant young man; is an excellent coachman and groom; can also milk, do gardening, and general work about a place; good testimonials for character, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. West 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman as coachman and groom in a good establishment; is thoroughly efficient and can give good City references. Call or address Tolmie, No. 311 4th-av., Wright's harness-store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man without a family; a member of the Methodist Church for some years; City or country. Call at No. 963 6th-av., corner 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED Protestant man in a boarding-house, hotel, or restaurant; has unexceptionable reference; is willing and obliging; understands the cooking of soups, games, meats, and pastry; wages moderate; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

FARMER, COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—By a respectable man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can also do all kinds of farm-work, milking, gardening, &c.; wife is a first-class cook and laundress, and can do general house-work; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, A permanent situation; is a thorough practical gardener, with good recommendations. For particulars, address A., No. 193 Spring-st., Paterson, N. J.

GROOM OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable middle-aged man, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, do gardening, mow lawn, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—AS LIGHT PORTER, BY A YOUNG man aged nineteen; writes a fair hand; has served one year at carpentering; security given. Address P. M., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, AGED TWENTY-five years; speaks fair English; can take care of horses and cattle, drive horses and oxen, work in garden, &c.; good reference. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ABOUT STARTing for California, would like to make arrangements with a first-class wholesale house or manufacturing concern to act as agent in the State of California and vicinity, also along route; speaks German and English; highest reference. Address immediately, C. C. C., No. 82 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN IMPORTING AND jobbing-house, well acquainted with laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs, and capable of selling such to a first-class trade; a competent party will be liberally dealt with. Address, giving references, Box No. 1,895 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale drug-store; must reside with his parents, write well, and be quick at figures.
FRASER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE PERSON, ENGLISH PREferred, as nurse and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 68 Broad-st., up-stairs.

WANTED.—A TIDY, ACTIVE GIRL AS COMPEtent waitress; wages, $15. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; a German or Swede preferred. Apply at No. 31 West 127th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Farhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 3.—Summons for relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1873.
A. & J. E. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SARAH T. CORTELYOU, Catharine L. Williamson, Sarah T. Bergen, Anna C. Onderdonk, and Nicholas Cooper, against WILLIAM W. WICKES, Jacob Pecare, Isaac Bernstein, and Louisa, his wife, Henry Goldsmith, and Pauline, his wife, Moritz Cohn, and Ernestine, his wife, Henry M. Silverman, and Ernestine, his wife, Michael McLaughlin, and ——, his wife, Selim Marks, and ——, his wife, Joel E. Goudsmit, Antonio Gonzales, Felix Garcia, Charles A. Mushlit, William Ferris, Jacob Fuchs, John N. Heubner, Josiah T. Marean, John McElroy, Jacob Harris, Jeremiah Earhart, Elias P. Needham, Joseph Etzel, Albert Etzel, Peter Lydecker, Frederick Schmidt, Charles H. Ditson, Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes, Moses Y. Ebbitt, Henry Oakley.—Suit No. 4.—Summons: For relief.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 4, 1873.
A. & J. E. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy21-law6wM* No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.—COMPLAINT Served.—Supreme Court, County of Albany.—LEVI MOORE, plaintiff, against REBECCA ALEXANDER, David Alexander, husband of Rebecca Alexander, George Canaday, Catherine Canaday, wife of George Canaday, Moritz Denkenspiel, Josephene F. Denkenspiel, wife of Moritz Denkenspiel, Valentine C. Shiel, Levi Case, Areli G. Hull, Emily C. Hull, wife of Areli G. Hull, John V. Mattison, Martha D. Burnett, and John Doe, Richard Roe, and others, defendants, unknown to the plaintiff, and who have an interest in or lien upon the mortgaged premises set forth in the complaint, and whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiff.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the amended complaint of the plaintiff herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, on the 14th day of June, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
GREENE & DREYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 75 State-street, Albany, N. Y.
je14-law6wM

DRY GOODS.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON,
AT PRICES THAT WILL COMMAND AN IMMEDIATE SALE.
Llama Lace Sacques,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Llama Lace Polonaises,
Llama Lace Capes, Marie Antoinettes,
Real Guipure Thread Laces,
Colored Yak and Cluny Laces,
Valenciennes, Point and Point Applique,
Laces, Capes, Collars, &c.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertions.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Paris and Berlin fashions IMPORTED DIRECT, in paper patterns. Now ready, CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Send stamp for catalogue. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A GOLD LOCKET, IN HORSE-SHOE FORM, with a gold dollar and a compass attached; $10 reward will be given at No. 68 Broad-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, July 31, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 14, 10 A.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Aug. 16, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGE, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Olympia.....Wed., July 30 | Anglia.....Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria.....Sat., Aug. 2 | Trinacria.....Wed., Aug. 20
Columbia.....Wed., Aug. 6 | California.....Sat., Aug. 23
Castalia.....Sat., Aug. 9 | Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 27
Europa.....Wed., Aug. 13 | India.....Sat., Aug. 30

These accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Currency.	Wed. Steamers. Gold.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold. steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the homeward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, July 30 | Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6 | Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE.....SUMONT...Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE.....DAURE...Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSAN...Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE.....LOCKERN...Saturday, Sept. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, Grace.....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Grieg.....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
ERIN, Grogan.....Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in the Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ORMEBY, Capt. Stanford.....Wednesday, July 30
GREAT WESTERN, Stanford.....Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt.....Saturday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, Western.....Saturday, Aug. 23
MOORWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

A. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr.....Aug. 6, 9 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.....Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. F. Freeman.....Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. F. Freeman.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Sloocum.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT,

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principle Norwegian ports.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship
HACON ADELSTEEN, Capt. Müller,
will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 5th August.

Price of passage Currency. Currency.
To London, first cabin.....$65 | Steerage, $30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin. 80 | Steerage. 38

The new steam-ship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th August.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug 12.,

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....July 31
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau).....Aug. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Aug. 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN.....July 30
PEMBROKE.....Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 10
PEMBROKE.....Oct. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$32

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. —, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Manzallan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURT, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

ZODIAC, Capt. Chapin, TUESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FLORIDA, Capt. Mitchell, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 30.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, Aug. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY DU HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Pontas, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of other services they are expected to perform in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GLEN.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 26, East River, one minute above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M. and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 26th.. 3:00 P.M.	Monday, 28th....6:00 A.M.
Monday, 28th....11:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 29th....6:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 29th...11:30 A.M.	Wednesday, 30th.6:30 A.M.
Wedns'day, 30th.12:00 M.	Thursday, 31st...7:00 A.M.
Thursday, 31st..12:30 P.M.	

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 28th...6:30 A.M.	Monday, 28th...10:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 29th...7:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 29th...11:00 A.M.
Wednesday, 30th.7:30 A.M.	Wednesday, 30.11:30 A.M.
Thursday, 31st...8:00 A.M.	Thursday, 31st.12:00 M.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Pier No. 34, from foot of Harrison-st., every morning (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock, 23d-st., at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock, Sing Sing at 3 o'clock, arriving in New-York at 5:30.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL BEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG. Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway, also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and to principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 598 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:30 A. M., 12 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 6 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 8:40 A. M., 4:06 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battle-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Easton, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Reinersville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Rockaway and Hempstead....		6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—Rockaway Express.....		6:53 P. M.
10:40 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.....		4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..		10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach.....		9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.		10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...		9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.		8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway..		8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway..		6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.—Sundays only, from Fulton-ferry-st. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at.....		7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, 4th Avenue and 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven, at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1 (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:05, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 8:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Larchmont.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

TO CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. Cassatt, General Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. H. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.

f3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 16 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.

jy28-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, de

THE FIRES ON LONG ISLAND.

THE COUNTRY BURNT OVER—FURTHER DETAILS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

On Saturday night rain commenced falling over the region at the east end of Long Island, for several days previously devastated by the forest fires, and showers have since succeeded at intervals. As the fires had previously been mostly subdued, through the long-continued and strenuous exertions of the inhabitants, it is now hoped that all danger from the further spread of the flames is past, although it is probable that the fire will smolder in the swampy places for some time to come, and will not be entirely extinguished before the coming of the Fall rains. The theory of the scientists, that a long-continued drouth in any locality can be terminated by building great fires which will produce large volumes of smoke, appears in this case to be entirely supported; for the great fires which have been promoted by the drouth, which had previously almost burnt up the crops of the east end of the Island, are speedily followed by a widespread and copious rain-fall.

There are various theories to account for the origin of the fire which did so much damage in the vicinity of Patchogue; but they are not of so much consequence as the inconvenience and actual suffering which it has entailed. It appears to have first started near the Oakdale Station of the South-side Railroad, to have burnt northerly until it reached the track of the Long Island Road, near Lakeland, and then to have taken a south-easterly course toward Patchogue, where its progress was finally stayed, as before described. It is estimated that this fire must have burnt over an area of from thirty to fifty miles, where now nothing is to be seen but a seared and blackened country. The settlers in the region traversed by the flames were small German farmers, who have generally lost all their possessions, including their live stock. At Sandy Hollow, about three miles north-west of Patchogue, was a neat farm-house, with out-buildings, belonging to a German family, who lost everything. Five miles further on, in the same direction, at the corner of Ocean-avenue and a road leading to Sayville, a handsome property belonging to a Mr. Cabble was burnt. South-easterly from Bohemianville—which was entirely destroyed—on Broadway-avenue, between Holbrook Station and Patchogue, four farm-houses with their out-buildings were destroyed, the owners being Messrs. Jeroux, Jobs, Masseler, and Bealers. At Edenvale, about three miles west of Patchogue, the first building burnt was the barn of Mr. W. J. Spence. Next followed a large house owned by a Mr. Pierce, of Brooklyn, and valued at from $3,000 to $4,000. The house of Mary Conners, being alone in the woods, was also destroyed. There appears to be some doubt about the correctness of the report that three children had been burnt to death at Bohemianville, but the narrow escapes were quite numerous, both of children and adults. An approximation of the damage to improved property in this vicinity shows the following figures: At Edenvale, $4,000; at Bohemianville, $2,000; on Broadway-avenue, $4,000. The losses in burnt crops and woodlands cannot yet be properly estimated, and they fall principally upon people who can ill afford them. At the west end of Patchogue Mr. Charles Price lost a valuable piece of timber. The house just purchased by ex-Congressman Roosevelt, near Sayville, barely escaped destruction.

On the line of the Long Island Railroad, below Holbrook Station, J. Geroc lost his house and barn, with all his furniture and farming implements, amounting to about $3,000. Mr. Headley, near by, saved his house, but lost all his crops and farming implements. The entire settlement of Holbrook only escaped destruction by a fortunate shift of the wind, the people having their effects packed ready for flight. Mrs. Cornish's house, at Waverley Station, was burnt, and the railroad depot was on fire several times, but was finally saved. North of the railroad, in the direction of Lake Kon Kon Korna, the damage was but slight, the fire having been got under control early on Saturday. There were many rumors of heavy losses of stock and even of human life, but they could not be traced to any reliable source, and probably had no foundation. In this neighborhood, as well as in the vicinity of Patchogue, the fires were entirely under control on Saturday, and the rains that have since occurred have doubtless served to make assurance doubly sure. Some time must elapse before the actual damage to even improved property can be ascertained.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE TRIALS.

ACQUITTAL OF M'WILLIAMS AND DOYLE—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN COURT.

The trial of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, was concluded yesterday, the jury, after an absence of twenty-nine hours, returning a verdict of not guilty.

The case was given to the jury shortly after noon on Saturday, and in the evening it was understood that there were eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. This is generally believed to have been the standing after the first few hours' deliberation. At 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Scudder, who had tried the case in Judge Bedle's absence, took his place on the bench. Some delay was caused by the absence of Chief McWilliams, who arrived at 9:45 o'clock, when the jury was brought in. On being polled, they answered through the foreman that they had been unable to agree. Judge Scudder said that he thought it would be unjust to the people and the defendants to discharge them. The case was an important one, and it was not likely that another jury would have an equally good opportunity to reach a verdict. Counsel for the defendants and the prosecuting attorney had both acted in such a manner as to not render the case a difficult one. The Court had done its best, also, to clear the case of difficulty. The Court then stated that the jurors would be supplied with breakfast, and O'Brien, the sick juror, was asked if he needed anything, and an officer was placed at his disposal should his services be needed. One of the jurors asked for instructions as to the admissibility of Doyle's memorandum-book in evidence, but, in view of the charge, and the fact that no counsel for the prisoner was present, the Court declined to charge further on the point, and the jury went out. There was at the time only a small number of persons present in the room.

The Court remained within easy call throughout the day, and at 5:30 o'clock the Court-house bell was rung to announce that a verdict had been reached, and the room in a few moments was densely crowded. Judges Scudder and Wiggins took their places on the bench. Judge Scudder warned those present against any demonstration, under pain of arrest, and the jury were brought in. The jury were polled, and answered through the foreman, Mr. Tilden, that they had agreed upon a verdict of not guilty. All was excitement in an instant, and something very like a cheer was heard; numbers of persons threw their hats into the air, and before the Court could enforce order both defendants had been carried through the door and into the street by the excited crowd. The verdict rendered was expected by the friends of the accused, though Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle seemed extremely anxious regarding the result. Very few who were familiar with the case thought a conviction possible, and the general impression was that the jury would be out for a long time and the result be either a hopeless disagreement or an acquittal. It was not believed that the result would be reached yesterday, and a longer absence was anticipated. On leaving the Court-house Doyle returned to his house, while Chief McWilliams dined with a number of friends at Taylor's Hotel in the evening, and received the congratulations of his friends.

THE INTERRUPTED PRIZE-FIGHT.

George Seddons, George Lees, and Johnny Murphy, principal, trainer, and backer in the proposed prize-fight, which was prevented by their arrest at Far Rockaway on Saturday morning, will be tried before Justice Snedeker, at Jamaica, on Wednesday next, but meanwhile the Justice will admit them to bail in $1,000 each, if their friends come forward with the necessary security. Seddons' defense is that, as the fight was for "satisfaction," and not for any pecuniary stake, it does not come within the meaning of the statute prohibiting prize-fighting. Murphy and Lees declare, with the utmost assurance, that they went to Far Rockaway on a fishing excursion.

The Chambers party started for the ring on Friday night, leaving New-York in a tug-boat. On the way, the tug grounded on a sand-bar near shore, and the principal and his attendants attempted to complete the journey in sail-boats. Before the police were aware of their approach, the fighting party were apprised of their danger and beat a hasty retreat, reaching New-York during Saturday afternoon.

THE HUDSON COUNTY BOULEVARD.

As was stated on Saturday, the Committee on Final Location of the new Hudson County Boulevard met and adopted its report on Friday afternoon, but did not present it, owing to the absence of a quorum of the commission. The report has not been formally made public, but it is generally understood that at least one important change has been made in the route originally fixed upon. A large number of petitions had been received, most of them insisting that the Court-house should not be changed. The original road ran directly through the Court-house and was opposed on the ground of the heavy expense to which the county would be put in the erection of new buildings. The opposition was particularly strong on the part of residents of Hudson City, as it was not likely that any new county building would be erected in that section of the city. The Commission is anxious to get as far as possible advanced with the road before the meeting of another Legislature, and of course does not want to go into the courts. The line selected, it is understood, is near Summit-avenue, bending to the east of the Court-house, and also avoiding McPherson's Block. It is the intention to push the work as rapidly as possible when the final route is fixed.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

"UP THE HUDSON AND OUT AT SEA"—PLEASURE SPOILED BY THE WEATHER.

The weather of yesterday, although much needed by the country, was a source of considerable disappointment to thousands of intending excursionists, as was plainly evidenced by the small number of passengers who were to be seen on the various steamers starting from the different docks around the City on their usual Sunday trips. One of the pleasantest of these trips is unquestionably up the Hudson to Newburg and return, but yesterday morning the fine rain which continued to fall until long after the appointed hour for these excursions to start, had the effect of making it preferable to remain indoors rather than run the risk of getting "a wetting" and an uninteresting sail. The Thomas Collyer, which is one of the favorite steamers on this route, appeared almost deserted, for as she steamed out from her dock at the foot of Harrison-street, there were not more than a hundred people aboard of her. She, however, after calling at Christopher and Twenty-third streets, increased this complement to a little over 200, being about a fourth of the usual number of passengers who patronize her on her weekly trip. Even those who had mustered up courage enough to face the weather and make the trip seemed as though they had done so rather as a matter of duty or principle than from any pleasure they expected to derive from their journey, for one and all appeared distressed and out of sorts. There was none of that good humor or hilarity usually witnessed on such occasions, when the sun is shining and all looks bright and fair. The only feature of interest during the entire round trip was a trial of speed between the Thomas Collyer and Jesse Hoyt, just before reaching Cornwall, when the former caught and passed the Jesse Hoyt, leaving her away astern, notwithstanding that at one time she had a lead of from six to eight miles. The return home was even duller than the upward trip, the rain pouring down in torrents, causing every one to keep within the precincts of the cabin, and making it a matter of relief and gratification to reach home.

BY THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The large and well-appointed steamer Plymouth Rock, having announced a more extended trip than is usual with her, had on board a large party some time before her hour of sailing. Rain was then falling, and the weather looked as if it had determined to be unpleasant for the day. But though moist, it was warm, and the people seemed glad enough to leave the City for a mouthful of cooling salt air, even at the risk of encountering a little disagreeable weather. The sail down to Sandy Hook was a relief to those who had felt the trying heat of the latter part of last week, even if the gathering clouds somewhat dimmed the beauties of the scenes on either side. There was considerable variety of light and shade on land and water as those changing clouds chased each other and gathered and scattered and shifted from one point of the horizon to another. They wore an uncertain aspect which, however, now gave promise of pleasant weather in the afternoon. Glancing at the party on board one could see that they were quite a respectable company of pleasure-seekers. None were there who appeared in any measure objectionable. At Sandy Hook quite a number left to take the train for the Highlands, Long Branch, and other points, and the steamer wheeled out to proceed on her trip. As she passed down toward the Light-ship it seemed as if the expected change in the weather was at hand, but the clouds darkened again and areas of rain were noticed moving at different points. She soon passed through some heavy showers, but these were left behind as Seabright and Long Branch were approached. At the Branch flags were "dipped" and guns fired as a salute, which was responded to by the little gun on the Plymouth Rock, while the passengers crowded on one side to get a good look at Long Branch. A considerable number of persons were on the beach and several bathers sported in the surf. The Plymouth Rock kept quite close to the shore while passing along in full view of the hotels and cottages. The excursionists were quite delighted with the view. The trip was continued some distance beyond the Branch, and along by Ocean Grove, where the steamer steered further from the shore, and soon turned about to come back again. When Long Branch was left behind, on the outward trip, several of the excursionist gathered in little groups to discuss the contents of various baskets and flasks—for some took refreshments with them. The others found their way to the restaurant and dined by the card, obtaining a fair dinner at a moderate charge. It now became evident that the weather would continue wet. The rain fell fast, but the passengers seemed to possess a reserve fund of cheerfulness, increased, no doubt, by the fresh ocean breezes, which would not be visibly affected by the dampening influence of the weather. If they were to have been so influenced, a severe trial should have awaited them, so continuously did the rain come down on the trip home. When the steamer passed Staten Island, on the way back to the City, the golden streaks glowing behind the hills lined the heavy black clouds as old Sol sank to rest with a smile.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Coney Island, the fashionable sea-side resort of the denizens of the Metropolis, proved a fraud and a snare to many wandering New-Yorkers and Brooklynites, yesterday. The various horse-cars, steam-cars, regular, and chartered boats running to that locality managed to land quite a respectable crowd (in point of numbers) upon the Coney Island shores before the invigorating, all-day shower set in. When the rain began some of the visitors, having attired themselves in bathing costumes, were upon the beach trying to get rid of superfluous dirt; others by a temporary pickle in the brine were endeavoring to neutralize the action of bad whisky and wretched cigars; still others were trying to unearth innocent clams from the sandy beach, using their bare toes for shovels. Some of the visitors who had no bathing costumes, and no money to buy any, were poking around the island trying to find some spot where, unnoticed, they might get a good wash arrayed something like Adam in Eden. When the rain commenced there was a general scamper to places of shelter, most of the bathers evidently believing that water was better under than on top of them; besides, most of them knew very little about fresh water, and evidently did not desire to become better acquainted. The boats which arrived at the islond after the storm commenced, very generally took away the passengers which they brought there, few of them wishing to go ashore. The people who were already on the island took the very first opportunity of leaving, perfectly disgusted with the experience of the day, and despondent on account of the good clothes which the rain had ruined.

THE SCHUELER WIFE MURDER.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION YESTERDAY—THE TROWEL FOUND.

Deputy Coroner Leo made a post-mortem examination yesterday in the case of Mrs. Caroline Schueler, who was stabbed and almost instantly killed on Saturday evening by her husband, Casper Schueler, at their residence, No. 30 Lexington-street. The tenement house was crowded with friends of the dead woman, and some little time elapsed before the place could be cleared, in order that the autopsy might be made. It was found by Dr. Leo that the stab, which was under the right arm, was two inches in length, ranging downward and inward, penetrating and passing through the right lung, and severing the arch of the aorta. Death resulted from hemorrhage. Schueler was at once committed to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest to be held early this week. Capt. Ward, of the Tenth Precinct, is busily engaged completing the evidence in the case. It will be remembered from the facts published in yesterday's TIMES, that Schueler, a plasterer by trade, had been drinking during the day, and returning home found his supper not ready, and his wife playing with a child in the yard. He called her several times, and she refused to come, when he became enraged, and rushing down into the yard, stabbed her in the side, and ran away. She died a few moments afterward. Yesterday Capt. Ward found the trowel with which Schueler stabbed his wife. It is a narrow plasterer's trowel, sharpened to a fine edge, and had been used by Mrs. Schueler to cut cabbage. Schueler threw it under the stove in the kitchen after committing the murder.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Thomas Leddy, forty-five years old, while asleep yesterday morning, fell out of the fifth-story window of his residence, No. 73 Montgomery-street, and was killed. An unknown woman, apparently a German, was found drowned at the foot of Third-street, East River. Her body was sent to the Morgue. A tenement-house fight occurred yesterday at No. 131 Mulberry-street, between Michael Gannon and wife and Jeremiah O'Connor and wife. During the mêlée Mrs. O'Connor was knocked down and kicked badly by Mrs. Gannon. Mrs. Gannon, Mr. Gannon, and Mr. O'Connor were locked up at the Mulberry-street Station.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND

STATEMENT TO DATE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FUND—THE COST OF SIX EXCURSIONS.

We to-day present another statement of the Poor Children's Excursion Fund—the receipts and expenditures up to date. The total of the Fund for 1873 is $8,253 31, of which there has been expended for six excursions the sum of $3,934 93. The aggregate number of children taken away from the City on these picnics was 8,383, the pro rata cost for each being a fraction less than forty-seven cents. The average number on each occasion was 1,397.

RECEIPTS.

Statement of Fund.

1873.		
June 1	—On deposit with National Trust Company	$3,488 66
1	—Accrued interest to date	178 49
9	—Contributions received	648 50
10	—Contributions received	46 00
11	—Contributions received	40 00
13	—Contributions received	188 00
17	—Contributions received	42 00
18	—Contributions received	56 00
19	—Contributions received	41 35
20	—Contributions received	125 50
22	—Contributions received	73 00
24	—Contributions received	114 10
25	—Contributions received	119 00
27	—Contributions received	65 67
28	—Contributions received	48 00
30	—Contributions received	565 00
July 1	—Contributions received	213 25
4	—Contributions received	160 50
9	—Contributions received	87 25
11	—Contributions received	75 00
12	—Contributions received	64 00
15	—Contributions received	193 65
16	—Contributions received	215 00
19	—Contributions received	76 50
21	—Contributions received	20 25
22	—Contributions received	56 00
23	—Contributions received	126 00
25	—Contributions received	1,090 00
26	—Contributions received	36 64
	Total	$8,253 31

Deposit Account.

June 1	—Reserved Fund and interest	$3,667 15
17	—Deposited with Trust Company	964 50
26	—Deposited with Trust Company	528 95
July 3	—Deposited with Trust Company	891 92
11	—Deposited with Trust Company	322 25
18	—Deposited with Trust Company	539 15
24	—Deposited with Trust Company	1,000 00
25	—Deposited with Trust Company	302 75
	In hands of TIMES Cashier	36 64
	Total	$8,253 31

EXPENSES.

Drawn from Treasurer.

June 17	—To cash	$700 00
26	—To cash	700 00
July 3	—To cash	700 00
11	—To cash	600 00
18	—To cash	600 00
24	—To cash	700 00
	Total	$4,000 00

Excursion Expenditures.

July 5	—Current expenses to date, published in detail July 7	$1,992 69
7	—Medical supplies	3 50
11	—Printing	12 00
12	—Car fare	8 00
	Barrel sugar	23 80
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Band	55 00
	Barge, tug and boats	135 00
	Steward's stores	12 00
	Citric Acid	3 00
	Ice cream	73 50
	Cedar tubs	3 75
	Box lemons	12 50
	Sandwiches and cake	173 21
	Ice	3 00
	Milk	17 20
	Cartage	5 30
	Steward and waiters	46 00
	Extra help	3 50
	Coffee and tea	3 34
	Petty cash	9 42
16	—Car fare	8 00
19	—Sandwiches and cake	190 18
	Extra carriers and tables	20 04
	Barge, tug, and boats	135 00
	Band	55 00
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Steward's stores	11 46
	Ice-cream	70 00
	Milk	15 00
	Ice	3 00
	Cartage	4 60
	Steward and waiters	36 00
	Extra help	4 75
	Coffee	2 04
	Swings at grove	15 00
	Petty cash	11 35
	Box lemons	12 50
	Barrel sugar	26 23
	Car and stage fare	61 55
	Printing	15 00
26	—Barge, tug and boats	135 00
	Band	65 00
	Punch and Judy	10 00
	Steward's stores	15 75
	Citric acid	3 00
	Box lemons	14 00
	Cartage	4 60
	Steward and waiters	36 25
	Extra help	5 50
	Coffee and tea	3 34
	New furnace	2 50
	Sandwiches and cake	182 33
	Ice cream	98 00
	Milk	19 20
	Ice	3 00
	Printing	14 00
	Petty cash	10 95
	Total	$3,934 93
	Balance in Manager's hands	65 07
	Total	$4,000 00

Recapitulation.

Aggregate of Fund	$8,253 31
Amount expended	3,934 93
Balance on hand	$4,318 38

THE SIXTH PICNIC.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN TAKEN FROM THE FIVE POINTS TO ORIENTAL GROVE.

The intense heat of Saturday was one of the very best reasons for an excursion on the rivers or down the Bay, if any were wanted, apart from those so often set forth in these columns. The crowded tenements of the Sixth Ward furnished the children for that given by THE TIMES to Oriental Grove, up the Sound, Saturday. At 8 o'clock the procession formed, and marched to the boat, and its members were embarked with care, the girls first, the boys second—the smallest children leading. The host was such a large one that Mr. Williams was compelled to leave behind many of those who begged hard to come. None but children under fourteen were taken on board. When all was in readiness the gang-plank was hauled in and the signal to start given. The hawsers were cast off, and amid the most ear-splitting hurrahs of the youngsters, the barge moved slowly away from the pier. Many incidents amusing to them occurred on the passage up the East River. The Seawanhaka, Walter Sands, and other boats bound to points up the Long Island shore, whistled cheerful recognition of the picnickers, who never failed to return these little courtesies with compound interest. In passing the islands the prisoners and emigrant inmates looked up from their work and lethargic musings to wave hats or jackets to the people's children.

As on all other excursions, the children received their breakfast shortly after coming on board, and as they went ashore at the grove they got their dinners. At this place the boys and girls were permitted to bathe at different points wide apart from each other, and both under proper protection, and when they dressed themselves were allowed to roam about the densely-wooded place in search of acorns, berries, and green mosses, wild flowers and little shrubs, which they regarded as treasures. Then followed the never-to-be-forgotten dramas furnished by Mr. Punch and his much-abused spouse Judy, and the band took up its station on the platform and played such tunes as they thought most likely to gratify their little auditors. But there was a strong wind blowing up the Sound, and the Captain deemed it best to leave the place at 3 o'clock. Therefore the steam-boat whistle sounded the recall, when the managers and police marshaled their charges and re-embarked with them in good season. The trip home was really a very enjoyable one, as the children having again partaken of a generous repast of cake and lemonade, followed soon after by a liberal allowance of ice-cream, were in the most exuberant spirits, and the cool breeze gave them a good chance to play their exciting games without discomfort. When the barge reached the foot of Franklin-street again, its little passengers were gleeful and satisfied with their day's experience, and only regretted its fleeting character. As each was carefully handed ashore by the managers and officers, he or she invariably asked "When may we go again?" Many of the mothers and guardians of the youngsters met them on the pier and welcomed their children. The expenses of the day amounted to $634 83, an average of thirty five and a half cents per capita.

SUNDAY'S STORM.

THE THUNDER-STORM YESTERDAY—NUMBERS OF PEOPLE CAUGHT IN THE RAIN—CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Yesterday "Old Probabilities" took refuge behind the following diplomatic weather prediction: "For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy and partly clearing weather." Well, it was cloudy, and, moreover, it was rainy and stormy, but those ill-fated excursionists who, putting faith in that part of the prediction which announced "clearing weather," made early starts by boat or train for the country, found for once that their confidence was misplaced. Late on Saturday evening a thunder-storm broke over the City, accompanied by copious showers of rain. The rain continued at intervals during the night, and yesterday when the sun rose its light was unable to altogether dispel the gloomy-looking clouds that everywhere filled the sky. Intending excursionists were early astir canvassing the state of the weather, and anxiously consulting the diplomatic prediction above referred to, hoping against hope for a fine day. Several slight showers fell during the early morning, but shortly after 9 o'clock a tremendous down-pour of rain, lasting for over half an hour, demonstrated pretty clearly that a wet day was in store. Crowds of church-goers attending the early services were caught in the rain and thoroughly drenched. Any amount of Sunday attire was ruined, and umbrellas proved but a poor protection to the fragile head-gear of the ladies. About 11 o'clock there was a slight cessation of the rain, and sanguine people were temporarily buoyed up with the hope of fine weather when occasional gleams of sunshine found their way through rifts in the great cloud-banks. It was not until 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the storm came down in full force. Vivid flashes of lightning, followed quickly by loud claps of thunder, heralded its approach. The rain came first in great drops, dotting the sidewalks as if they had been sprinkled with a large-sized watering-can, and then with such volume and force as are rarely experienced out of tropical climates. Umbrellas were in vain to resist the terrible down-pour. Awnings, unless of wood, gave protection but for a few moments, and then became thoroughly saturated. Traveling in the cars was made uncomfortable by the crowding, and the closed windows, and the generally damp condition of one's fellow-passengers. Lager-beer saloons drove a thriving trade during the storm, affording protection from the wet in more senses than one to the thirsty crowds that thronged the bars. After the first violence of the storm had abated, the rain settled into a steady drizzle, and the thunder continued to rumble sullenly in the distance. For pedestrianism the streets were in a terrible condition. The immediate effects of the storm were felt most severely by the poor people. In the lower portion of the City many of the cellars and basements were flooded. The unfortunate occupants were kept busily engaged piling their goods on tables and chairs, and bailing out the water, which, in many instances, rose to the height of a foot. In most of the side streets turbid streams coursed down to the river, (not always in the sewer beds,) and afforded illimitable opportunities for enjoyment to hundreds of young urchins, who, bare-legged and bare-headed, reveled, despite the rain, in the rapidly-running water. Broadway, from City Hall to the Battery, was twice during the day almost covered with water. Although much suffering occurred to the poorer residents in the lower portion of the City from the storm, in a sanitary point of view it will have a most beneficial effect. The hurrying streams of water have swept clean of all sorts of impurities many crannies inaccessible to the not too searching broom of the public sweeper. In the evening the sun shone out quite pleasantly, and many parties of wet and be-draggled excursionists might be seen wending their melancholy way from the different steam-boat landings along the river-fronts. Most people, however, were well satisfied to be wet and temporarily uncomfortable in return for the deliciously cool atmosphere produced by the storm.

THE TRUE LIFE.

THE ISSUES OF LIFE—A SERMON BY REV. WAYLAND HOYT.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Second-avenue, near Tenth-street, was last evening well attended, considering the state of the weather. Rev. Wayland Hoyt preached the sermon, from the text twenty-third verse of the fourth chapter of Proverbs: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." The reverend gentleman then said that one great feature of nature is force, and all matter is arranged by force. In Egypt the pyramids are exhibits of force external of itself. Nature is the exhibit of force within itself. The Egyptian pyramids, those gigantic monuments of ancient architecture, show the results of a force—it may have been the force produced from the labor of Hebrew slaves—but still the result of force. This force was not within itself, but was the result of some external agency. The result of that force is still in existence in the midst of a desert, defying the comprehension of man to account for the wonderful power that must have been employed in their erection. But this force differs from the internal force of nature, because the one is apparent in itself, while the other is only to be perceived from the effects produced thereby. In the waters of the mighty ocean is a solution of salt, in forms of crystal so minute that the microscope can hardly discern them; yet if the water be evaporated the crystals of salt are left in perfect pyramids. The salt pyramids are produced by internal force, while the pyramids of Egypt were the productions of external force. Such, also, is life; the results of an internal force, which develops an evil nature or the grandeur of the likeness of the great Creator. There can be no flowers in a garden unless the seed be first planted, and the plant is then produced by the hidden force of nature. The shells of the sea are of two kinds, either beautiful or coarse, the production of the fish within them; both kinds having the power to draw from the same sea, according to its nature, either beauty or coarseness. The life of man is what the internal force makes it—either beautiful or coarse. Thus the text can be applied fairly to represent this internal force. Man becomes what his heart makes him. If the heart be impure, the life of the man will be impure also. "Keep thy heart with all diligence." The human heart is always exhibiting either love or hate either to God or man; and as the heart is, so will the life be. The question then is, How is the heart to be kept? First, we can only keep our heart as we give our heart into the control of some overmastering object of affection. It is by the affections that man is won. It is the love which always controls a man. No man ever lived better than his love. As a man loves, so always will be his life. If his love be coarse, his life will naturally be also coarse. The old sea Captain who replied to the missionary, when he endeavored to lead him to Christ, said very plainly and fairly that the missionary's labor would be entirely lost; for he, the Captain, had come to that coast in search of whales, and only whales were in his thoughts; adding that if his heart was cut out, a miniature picture of a sperm whale would doubtless be found engraven thereon. His love was only for whales, or rather the money which the capture of whales would produce; and his heart was, therefore, lost to all other influences, no matter how good. Gibbon tells us of the case where a justification was set up in the Roman Senate for the son who murdered Aggrippina; but the noble Roman Papinian said it was easier to make a parricide than to excuse one. It is possible that Charles O'Conor might take a lesson from this noble Roman, whose heart was so guarded that he could find no justification for such a crime as that of parricide. The heart can only be guarded by fixing the affections on some object of a nobler and superior character than that produced by sordid or worldly love. If the heart be only controlled by worldly affections, the life will show only evidences of a worldly nature. "Set your heart on things above." Give your love to such objects as will bring it nearer to God, and then will the life approach nearer to that Divine Being after whose image man was made. What is the love that can secure such a life? and through what sources shall such a love be brought into existence? Seek it through Christianity. Christianity produces a love that resolution could not accomplish; for a love of Christ will shut out all other love. It puts before the soul Christ in his love, long-suffering, sereneness, integrity and devotion to truth; and the heart, caught by the love of Christ, and under the fire of that love, casts out all baser loves or affections. The love of Christ is mightier than human weakness and temptation. With that love the Christian can be sustained under all sorrow, pain and anguish. With that love the Christian can always keep a guard over his heart. Love always depends on knowledge. Love cannot be fed by soft speeches only; it must have something more solid to build itself upon. The ideality preceding marriage is not always found afterward to be a reality; and the neglect of trying to make a reality of the ideality often produces that blight of blights, an unhappy marriage. Let each endeavor to be what he or she would desire of the other, and then a far happier state of life might be produced. From this lower love a lesson can be taken in regard to the higher or Divine love. The love of Christ can only be realized by a thorough knowledge of Him. But some will ask how this knowledge is to be obtained. By a study of the Holy Scriptures and constant prayer, the seeker for Christ can find a true knowledge of Him and of His love. But in human nature there is one loophole that is often left unguarded, and that is the practice of little sins—those peccadilloes which are looked upon by the people of society as of such slight importance. It is by these little sins that an entry is found to the heart by the enemy of mankind; and by that practice the heart is left unguarded. Through these little sins the life subsequently becomes evil. Simple morality and merely apparent honesty will not keep the heart pure, unless it be controlled by a stronger power. The best guard to the heart is to give it entire to Christ; then, and then only, can it be kept pure and the life become holy and lovely before God, through whose grace the truly penitent may yet be saved.

THE HISTORY OF ROMANISM.

THE EARLY CORRUPTIONS OF CHRISTIANITY—A LECTURE BY REV. DR. DOWLING.

Rev. Dr. Dowling, pastor of the South Baptist Church, in Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, delivered the first of a series of lectures, last evening, on the "Corruptions of Christianity." Directing his remarks to the abuses of the Church in the early periods of its history, he observed it was strange that among intelligent men, professedly members of the Spiritual Church, and united to Christianity by the living faith, there should be evinced such little interest in the temporal affairs of the Church of Jesus upon earth. Even among those who occupied pulpits, and among the teachers of their Sunday-schools, this indifference was manifest, and this subject led him to a consideration of the abuses associated with early ecclesiastical history. In the Second Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians, second chapter, and part of the seventh verse, reference was made to a great apostasy in these words, "For the mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now letteth will let until he be taken out of the way." The apostasy of the Church was clearly indicated by the prophecy of the Apostles, and where to look for its fulfillment. Where were they to look for that man of sin, who has been revealed with the son of perdition, and who exalts himself above God? Was it possible that with the history of the Church of Rome before them they could resist the conclusion that to this corrupt and anti-Christian community they were to look for the origin of the terrible picture drawn by the graphic and unerring hand of inspiration—in a word, that the great predicted apostasy was the Church of Rome, and that its leaders were the long list of crowned potentates who arrogate to themselves the title of vicegerents of God upon earth, and who sat themselves upon the temple of the Deity, showing themselves as God? This was not simply his individual opinion, but was the echo of the verdict pronounced by the greatest theologians of the Church from the earliest times. Wyckliffe, that great morning star of the reformation, who lived a century before Luther, dared, in spite of the priests of Rome, to give God's words to the people, and to denounce the Pope as Antichrist. Such was the opinion of hundreds of others, and, with a few exceptions, such was the opinion of the great living Protestant divines of this community on the verdict that the great predicted apostasy is the Church of Rome, and in this apostate church, and in this alone, were concentrated all the signs described by inspiration. How remarkable was the contrast between this primitive Church and the Church of Rome—the one was simple truth and the other corruption, tyranny, and grandeur. The conclusion was irresistible—one was Christian, the other was counterfeit and unworthy of the name. If the one was the religion of Christ, the other was that of Anti-Christ; if the one was given by Jesus to the apostles, the other was a gigantic apostasy. Continuing the contrast between existing Romanism and the primitive Christianity, they found that the latter was simple in its organization, nothing more than an independent company of believers, united in a common love of their Divine Master, and seeking only the perpetuation of the truth. Their officers were simply bishops or elders, and deacons. The bishops attended to the spiritual affairs, and the deacons managed the secular matters of the Church. Turning to the Romish Church, when it flourished in all the pride and ostentation of its power, they would see a gigantic ecclesiastical monarchy, claiming despotic sovereignty over the entire Christian world. Instead of the humble bishops they would find different religious orders, and priests, deacons, sub-deacons, exorcists *et hoc genus omne*, besides bishops, archbishops, primates, metropolitans, cardinals, the princes of the Church, decked out in splendid attire, with more than royal magnificence; and finally, they would behold a despotic sovereign of a despotic monarchy waving the sceptre of a king with the crosier of a bishop, hurling kings from their thrones, as in the Middle Ages, and compelling the bishops to be his humble slaves. With such a record presented by impartial history, is it possible that these can be the successors of Peter, or the true ministers of the humble Jesus? With such a falling off from the Church, who can fail to recognize in these bishops and in this Pope the man of sin, and the son of perdition predicted in the prophecy? How complete a contrast between the religion of Jesus and the religion of the Pope! The former was a religion of love; the latter, of hatred. The one blesses and the other curses. The one prays for its persecutors, the other hates and persecutes, and kills, when it possesses the power. If the one is the religion of Christ, the other is the religion of Antichrist. If the one is the religion made known to the Apostles, the other bears the marks of the great apostasy foretold to the Gentiles. It was impossible to say when the apostasy was completed. It was gradual and almost imperceptible. It commenced with the absurd dogma of transubstantiation and ended only with that of infallibility. Such corruptions bore a different impress from the hand of Christ, and justified the assertion of their anti-christian origin. The reverend gentleman deferred the further consideration of the subject to next Sunday evening.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Federal Council of the International Working Men's Association held their regular weekly meeting, yesterday morning, at their head-quarters, in Spring-street. Citizen Henry Evanson presided. The committee appointed to wait on the Mayor relative to the establishment of a labor bureau, reported that the Mayor had declined to accept their memorial. Alderman Morris, who was present, volunteered to bring the matter before the Board of Aldermen. An angry discussion then ensued between the committee and Alderman Morris, on one side, and Mayor Havemeyer on the other.

The Mayor gave permission to the committee, or any person authorized by them, to address the people on the labor question in any of the public squares of the City.

A communication was read from the insurgents in Alcoa, Spain, requesting the American Federation of Internationals to perfect their organization in the island of Cuba, so as to unite with the insurgents in their struggle for liberty. A number of communications were also read from persons desirous of learning the existing state of affairs in Spain. These evoked considerable discussion, and a resolution was passed to the effect that, from prudential motives, the letters would not be answered at present, but be laid over to await further developments.

A committee was appointed to prepare a report, to be forwarded to the General Congress at Geneva, relating to the inauguration of a universal strike.

THE WALWORTH CASE.

A rumor was circulated yesterday to the effect that a petition, signed by some of the most prominent men in the State of New-York, had been presented to Gov. Dix, asking him to pardon young Walworth. A TIMES reporter learned from Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the Supreme Court, that no official notification of the matter had been yet made. Mr. Sparks stated, however, it was not unlikely that the petition had been sent to Gov. Dix, but no application has been made for a copy of the testimony given at the trial, and this, Mr. Sparks observed, would be the first step taken by the Governor if he felt disposed to consider the question.

INSURANCE SUIT.

A curious insurance case has arisen in connection with the destruction of some furnace patterns owned by D. B. Montague & Co., of Springfield, Mass., in the recent burning of the Norton Furnace Company's works. The *Union* thus explains it: "Mr. Montague sent orders to the company to insure his property, and they accordingly placed two policies—one for $150 and another for $500—both in the Springfield Fire and Marine. After two annual renewals had been paid, the property was burned, and on applying for his insurance, Mr. Montague found that he could get nothing on the larger policy because the property was described as being kept in a store-house, which was not burned. The $150 policy insured the patterns 'kept either in the store-house or foundry,' and was of course collectible. The larger policy should have been written the same way, as the patterns were not kept in the store-house two weeks during the year. Now, as Mr. Montague told the company to insure his property, and as they informed him that they had done so, he proposes to hold them responsible. The company, in turn, declare their ignorance of the state of the case, and as the agent was ordered to write the policies to completely protect the property, they will bring suit against him to recover the amount of the loss. The sum is insignificant, but from the principle involved of the pecuniary liability of agents, the case will attract great attention."

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

While playing in front of her residence, No. 318 East Thirty-third-street, last evening, Leah Israels, aged eight years, was accidentally shot in the arm and severely wounded by some unknown person.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Turn School of the New-York Turnverein will have its annual festival at Jones' Wood to-day.

The Royal Saxon Band of the Dresden Schuetzen Regiment has returned to this City from a Western tour.

Prof. Joseph R. Buchanan has been elected to and will fill the chair of anthropology and physiology in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York during the coming session.

The Cunard steam-ship Calabria arrived at this port yesterday, and reports passing on July 23, in latitude 42° 30', longitude 59° 37', six ships of war, but was not able to distinguish their nationality.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Frederick B. Carter, of Flushing, has accepted a call to Christ Church, Babylon.

Christ Church, (Episcopal,) at Brentwood, was not consecrated on Saturday by Bishop Littlejohn, as announced yesterday in some of the morning papers.

The meeting of the M. E. Preachers' Association of Long Island, which was appointed to be held in Greenpoint on the 3d of August, has been postponed until September.

The extension of Stewart's Central Railroad to Babylon is graded from Farmingdale to Babylon. The entire road will be completed and in operation by Friday next, the 1st of August.

The high wind which prevailed on the South Side on Saturday caused such an unusual rise in the tide that the proprietors of the hotels and bathing establishments at Rockaway and elsewhere were compelled to move back benches and bathing-houses a considerable distance, to prevent their being swept away by the rush of waves.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Zion Colored Methodist Episcopal Church at Mariner's Harbor will open their camp-meeting on Friday next.

During the past week the weather was terribly oppressive in the vicinity of Huntington, and south and east of that point, the thermometer ranging from 94° to 96° in the shade.

The Town Excise Board of Southfield have notified all dealers selling liquors without the proper licenses that they intend to meet on the 4th of August, and that those who have not complied with the law by that time will be prosecuted.

Yesterday was one of the most peaceful Sundays ever experienced on the island, particularly in the neighborhood of Edgewater. As it became known to the liquor-dealers that the Police Commissioners had resolved to enforce the Excise law by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, the owners of liquor-saloons were careful to guard against any violation of the law. Commissioner Bennett ane Captain Holbrook were on duty during the day, and the police force under their command were kept at readiness in case any necessity should arise for their interference.

NEW-JERSEY.

Isaac Logan, who was stabbed in four places with a pitchfork by Michael Kearen, at Linden, N. J., on Monday last, is now believed to be in a fair way to recover.

An affray occurred last night, corner Newark and Meadow streets, Hoboken, in a saloon kept by Segerton, in which the proprietor was severely beaten, and C. Nelson was seriously stabbed, by a man named Fitzsimmons and two associates, who had entered the saloon, ordered drinks, and then created a disturbance when asked to pay. Fitzsimmons was arrested and locked up to await examination.

THE STAMFORD INCENDIARY.

Some weeks ago the Congregational Church in North Stamford, Conn., was burned, being fired by the son of the minister, Charles J. Peabody. The sad events that followed closely upon the affair—the arrest of the youth, his release on bail, the death of his father, Rev. Mr. Peabody, from grief; the development of symptoms of derangement in young Peabody, and his committal to the care of friends in Toppsfield, Mass., have all been made known to readers of THE TIMES. The Stamford *Advocate* of last week reveals some further evil work by the ill-fated lad, as follows: "Young Peabody escaped from the custody of his Eastern friends and arrived in Stamford on the 10 o'clock train Wednesday evening. Walking alone and unnoticed for seven miles, he came upon the scene where reposed, in fancied security, those whom his insane and distorted imagination regarded as his enemies. There is no room to doubt that shortly after midnight he proceeded to fire the out-buildings of Deacon W. W. Davenport. Mr. Davenport was awakened by the light of his burning property. Rushing out of doors he found the cattle shed on the east side of the series of out-buildings in flames. The wind fortunately blew toward the east, and Mr. Davenport had time to alarm his neighbors, and with their help to save about $1,000 worth of property of various kinds, stored in the buildings. Nearly twelve tons of hay, however—all this year's scanty crop—together with the entire series of out-buildings, were destroyed. The total loss amounts to about $4,000; insured for $1,100 in the Hartford Mutual and for $700 in the Middlesex Mutual. A messenger was dispatched on horseback to watch the "owl" train, so as to intercept the escape of the supposed incendiary. This messenger had gone but a mile or so when he saw the sky illuminated by another fire. Turning his horse, he rode rapidly back to spread the alarm, not knowing where the work of destruction was to cease. Meanwhile Mr. Alvin Weed, residing about a mile to the south-west of the fire which first broke out, aroused by the alarm which by this time had spread over the whole section, started from his house and discovered, in the dim light, a boy crossing into his barn-yard. Mr. Weed collared the culprit, who proved to be none other than Charlie Peabody. Mr. Weed made known the discovery to his neighbors, and soon a crowd of excited men gathered around the unhappy youth. The prisoner was firmly secured and taken down to the village for trial in the morning. The second fire proved to be the barn of William B. Weed, which, together with twenty-five tons of hay and other valuable contents, was entirely destroyed.

Young Peabody was brought before Justice Adams at 10 o'clock Thursday, charged with arson. The most striking evidence elicited, other than the facts indicated in the above report, was the following document, together with a quantity of matches, found upon the person of the prisoner at the time of his arrest:

> Revenge!
> My father's death avenged—
> By his son.
> His vile murderers Ruined!
> Another "sad story" for the *Advocate*, with no "Indian stones" in it or "Rakes."
> I've come to North Stamford at last, and leave my best respects to that interesting people, hoping to have their love and respect and also that they may think more of me than ever before! Yours with respect,
> C. H. J. PEABODY.

He stands committed for trial, but if the fires are clearly traced to him, it is equally apparent that the youth is insane. While in the lock-up after the trial, he was seized with a convulsive fit, from which, however, he soon rallied under the treatment of Drs. Burch and Trowbridge."

FIRE IN CITY HALL-PLACE.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday evening fire was discovered on the first floor of the two-story brick building No. 30 City Hall-place, owned and occupied by Michael Russell, dealer in paper stock. The building was damaged $3,000; insured for $5,000. The loss on stock reached $8,000, covered by insurance as follows: Lycoming County, $2,000; Pacific, $2,000; Manhattan, $1,000; Armenia, $2,000; Ætna, $2,000, and Westchester, $2,000. Capt. Kennedy and Sergt. Douglass, with a section of men from the Sixth Precinct Station, preserved admirable order.

[Advertisement.]

GOING TO CHICAGO.—The Chicago engagement of DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, precludes the possibility of his usual annual visit to Boston this season. Therefore, those of our citizens and the vicinity who require the Doctor's attention for diseases or complaints of the hair, scalp, or face, should address him until Saturday, Aug. 3, at his New-York Office, No. 49 Bond-st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—J. W. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Craig, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. James P. Cummings, Mrs. M. S. Morgan, two daughters and maid; Madame M. A. Caldwell and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Rosenheim and son, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Mrs. R. I. Wilson, Mrs. M. E. Blackmer, Mrs. M. Durden, H. S. Durden, Rev. Edward E Hale, Miss M. Wildman, Miss E. Fletcher, Miss S. Cunningham, Miss Eva W. Lorney, Miss Annie Dougherty, Miss M. S. Hubbel, Miss B. Walters, Mrs. L. Samuels, Mlle. Marie E. Milon, Mme. M. M. Lespognol, Mlle. Blanche Legrand, John Matthews, John McIntyre, Robert Mahaffy, S. O'Brien, H. G. Julian, Frederick Clayton, Julius F. Herbert, Jas. W. Hughiltre, G. O. Rodgers, Robert Lamb, Russel Bell, G. S. Switzer, E. J. Hudson, Geo. Child, Joseph B. Savage, Major John H. Tiller, Wm. Birkett, Robert Reid, J. A. Chomell, Robert Stewart, Samuel Stewart, Hans J. Hanser, E. Thornton, Andrew McKinney, Dr. Samuel McKinney.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—James W. Croxson, T. Watson, B. Wilson, G. A. Handbery, S. F. Newman, D. A. Robbins, Capt. M. Murphy, William Mansell, H. Richardson, H. Hartshorne, M. O'Donnell, B. Edwards, Levy Leon, C. J. Nuttall, Rev. W. G. Southgate, H. Nicholls, E. J. Henry, Norman Jones, W. Burke, M. Leon, B. Hawkes, G. D. Bow, G. E. Hudson, F. Langley, J. F. Alfaro, H. Elliott, R. Kent, J. Strange, J. D. Perry, J. Singer, G. G. Guenther, F. G. Kune, H. Smith, C. Smith, A. Smith, H. M. Ames, W. Wheeler, Miss C. Wheeler, Mrs. E. Roberts, Mrs. E. Kimball, Miss E. Barrington, Miss H. Simmonds, Mrs. S. E. Leland and 2 daughters, Miss M. McDonald, J. Warwick, Miss A. Kirby, Mrs. Daniel Ellis and family, Miss H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Watkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Soilin, Miss Wideman, Mr. and Miss R. Goodman, Miss A. Prenchel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Austin and son.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. E. Adams, Mrs. G. A. Burt, S. E. Palmer, wife and child, F. M. Hull, wife, child, and servant, Lieut. E. F. McIntyre and wife, Miss H. F. Tattnall, Mrs. E. A. J. Bacon, Mrs. J. O. Allen, Mrs. L. A. Ford, Mrs. Peter Lewinson, Mrs. Sarah Vandigreft Miss Annie Helmken, Miss Mary A. Walker, Dr. T. J. Love, Capt. Abeille, Wm. H. Batty, B. Flint, J. G. Eccan, James Cullen, E. T. Wood, H. R. Chalmers.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Savanilla, &c.—James Pettigrew, Virginia Steel and child, H. H. Cleveland, Nora Kelly, Geo. W. Crapper, Geo. Cooke, Miss M. Johnson, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Cushing, Misses Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Aguila and 12 of family, Mrs. Dugue and 3 children, M. Govin, Gen. Quesada, Mr. Whitehorn, Mr. and Mrs. Stems, Mr. Redwood.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Miss E. Mermod, Miss Ida McClagan, John Clark and wife, Wm. L. Trene and wife, Wm. Bowles, Jr., S. N. Moody, A. S. Mermod, Mr. Josephs, R. F. Pinkerton, Wm. Fletcher, F. McKenna, Mrs. Daniel Knott, Mrs. Isaacs, Mrs. McLeod and 2 children, Gen. R. Ingalls, Fred Delgaro, wife and 2 children, J. C. Fagan, Wm. Conner, T. R. Bayes, Wm. F. Riker, T. Kerrick and son, A. J. Hodsdon, Mr. and Miss Lewis, M. E. Spencer and wife, Mrs. John Barnard, J. Barnard, Misses H. and A. Alcock, John and Annie Chadwick, Frans Knibbe, J. Fitzpatrick, Juan Sohr, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. J. Kain, E. Gillham, Hon. J. T. Gilbert, Miss Smith, W. T. Harriwood, J. H. Allen, L. B. Joyner, Mr. Rooney, Mr. Tilly, wife, and 2 children, Miss Baylis, Miss Clark and maid, John Burgess and wife, Mr. Benjamin, F. L. Clark, E. E. Clark, Mrs. Burgess, E. M. K. Holly, Herbert Chatteris, Father De Paw, Father O'Harie, P. Hennessey, S. A. Smith, Mrs. T. Payne, Mr. Warren, E. and Theodore F. Payne, W. W. Swayne, George J. Swayne, Thomas L. Snead and wife, Miss M. Snead, child, and nurse, J. J. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Prescott, Mrs. Dunn and 5 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:52	Sun sets.....7:19	Moon sets...9:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:24	Gov.Island.11:13	Hell Gate..12:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 27.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool July 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 70 cabin and 511 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 21, lat. 48 13, lon. 35 50, at 10:45 A.M. kept ship away to a Norwegian brig showing signals of distress; stopped engines and spoke her, and found her to be the Caspar Wild, of Christianssand, from Shields, for Philadelphia, with general cargo, 28 ds. out; captain reported she was making much water, and wished to abandon her; lowered a boat, and boarded the brig, and brought the captain and crew, with their effects, on board, and at 12:20 P. M. proceeded; 22d, lat. 46 38, lon. 40 56, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 59 cabin and 446 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool July 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 74 cabin and 508 steerage passengers to R. G. Curtis.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah July 24, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison; July 26 off Body Island, passed bark T. K. Weldon, hence for Sagua.

Steam-ship Koln, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen July 9 and Southampton 12th, with mdse. and 36 cabin and 196 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Bayley, Savanilla July 14, Kingston 18th, and Turks Island 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Norton Stover, (of Portland,) Pierce, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana, 9 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co., vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Casco, Penny, New-Haven, in ballast to Cartwright & Pond.

Bark Brasil, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Frost, Buenos Ayres May 19, via St. Thomas and Hampton Roads, in ballast to Boyd and Hincken.

Brig Esperanza, (Norw.,) Petersen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Ada M. Hall, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Johnston, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, Crab Island 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Chattanooga, Sears, Jacksonville, 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. John Griffith, Richardson, Alexandria for New-Haven.

Schr. Right Away, Crosby, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cramner, Virginia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. Ben. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mary C. Holt, Ellsworth, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to R. P. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, St. Martins 10 ds., with salt to order—vessel to E. J. Weinberg.

Schr. Maggie Bell, (of Rockland,) Hall, Fernandina, S., 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C. 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Ross, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Willard, Alexandria, for Norwich.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Gaskell, Virginia.

Schr. Sappho, Spragg, of and 12 ds. from St. John's, N. B., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher—vessel to Benny & Parker.

Schr. Croton, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Walter H. Thorndike, Hull, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Phoenix, Taylor, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. William Freeman, Allen, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Emilie Bell, Kelley, Dennis, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Commerce, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Charles Comery, Freeman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Copy, Treworgy, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, New-Haven.

Anchored at Hart Island, schrs. Martha Maria, Thurston, Calais; America, Ingraham, Rockland; D. Haley, Paige, Gardiner, Me.; Harry Fuller, Willard, Portland; Bonny Ives, Merrill, Ellsworth; Astra, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B.; Boston, Burgess, Rockport, Mass.; Geo. Hillborn, (Br.,) Kent, St. John, N. B.; Percy, Holden, Hillsboro, N. B.; Sunnyside, Dixon, Providence; Eliza Hamilton, Cole, do.; Malabar, ——, Bangor; Martha Weeks, Smith, Sullivan.

WIND—Sundown, light S.; cloudy and hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—Arr.—Steamer Glaucus, from New-York; bark Mendota, from Turk's Island; brigs Selma, from Pensacola; Mary E. Thompson, from Philadelphia; Elmira, from do.; J. Howland, from Brunswick; schrs. Ada S. Allen, from New York; Etta, from Azua.

Also arr. steamer Ravenworth Castle, from Liverpool; brigs Minnie Abbe, from Philadelphia; Prospect, from San Domingo City; Edna, from Aux Cayes; Wm. Welch, from Caibarien; bark Esio, from Cadiz.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 27.—Arr. yesterday, schr. Eclipse, from New-York. Sld. yesterday, steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Salvador and Florida, for New-York; Seminole, for Boston; bark Linda Stewart, for Fernandina; schr. Glyn Wood, for Charlotte Town, P. E. I. Arr. to-day, schrs. A. E. Valentine, from Alexandria; Jonas H. French, from Boston.

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EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

JUNE 30, 1873.

Cash Capital	$292,500 00	
Surplus	122,629 72	
		$415,129 72

ASSETS.

U. S. Bonds, 5-20s of '67	$20,570 00	
U. S. Bonds, 6s of '81	35,750 00	
U. S. Bonds, Currency, 6s	80,150 00	
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Bonds	16,500 00	
Milwaukee City Water B'ds	50,000 00	
Cash on hand and in bank	63,049 70	
Cash in hands of agents	10,836 89	
City collections	9,127 72	
Bills receivable	56,067 54	
Personal property and balances due	23,070 87	
		$415,122 72
Unadjusted losses and other claims	$21,105 00	

OFFICERS.

ALEX. MITCHELL, President.
D. FERGUSON, Treasurer.
E. D. HOLTON, Vice President.
W. D. BACON, General Agent.
F. H. WHIPP, Secretary pro tem.
H. L. PALMER, Attorney.

This conservative company, so well and favorably known through the North-west, offers to parties desirous of dividing their insurance an opportunity to secure policies as strong in resources, and controlled by as reputable business men, as those procured in any other company of equal capital.

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